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• LAST EDITION

LIST OF WAR AIMS ADOPTED BY ALLIED LABOR CONFERENCE

Workers Demand Complete Repara-
tion and Restoration of Bel-
gium—Urge International
Conference in Neutral Country

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The
revised statement of war aims, as
adopted at Saturday's closing sitting
of the allied labor conference de-
mands:

1. Complete reparation and res-
toration for Belgium.
2. Alsace-Lorraine to have the
right of self-determination, along
with Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania
and Albania.

3. Sympathy is expressed with
those Italians living in adjacent
territory to Italy, severed by diplomatic
agreements from their own land, and
it is realized that the interest of these
Italians may have to be secured, but
Italian imperialistic aims are
condemned, and it is believed needs can
be safeguarded without annexation of
other people's territories.

4. Poland must determine its own
destiny, and annexation by Germany,
open or disguised, of Livonia, Cour-
land or Lithuania, would be a viola-
tion of international law and inad-
missible.

5. Equality and the rights of free-
dom of religion, education, citizenship
and residence is demanded for Jews
in all countries and Palestine should
be freed from the Turkish Govern-
ment. The handing back to Turkish
rule of any subject people is con-
demned.

6. A commission, under a league
of nations' authority is advised for
any race temporarily incapable of
self-government.

7. Neutralization of the Dardanelles
under a league of nations is proposed.
The conference does not propose
the dismemberment of Austria-Hun-
gary or the deprivation of economic
access to the sea, but such subject
races as demand it should be ac-
cording national independence.

Regarding colonies, the statement
says the international has always con-
demned the colonial policy of capital-
ist governments, but recognizes the
existence of certain conditions which
should be taken into consideration.
Nevertheless the opinion is expressed
that the return of colonies to those in
possession before the war ought not
to be an obstacle to peace, but native
should be protected against "capitalist
colonialism."

The conference also declares against
an economic war after the declaration
of peace. Every nation should be
pressed to join the league of nations.
Acts of cruelty during war, particularly
with regard to seamen and ship-
ping, are to be the subject of full in-
vestigation.

The conference also advises the
holding in a neutral country during
hostilities of an international Social-
ist and Labor conference so consti-
tuted as to inspire confidence.

Albert Thomas, Emil Vanderveide
and Arthur Henderson are named as
a commission to secure the promise
from all governments that at least
one representative of Labor and
Socialism will be included in the
official representation at any govern-
ment conference and to organize a
Labor and Socialist representation to
sit concurrently with the official con-
ference. Finally it was resolved to
transmit these war aims to the Social-
ists of the Central Empires who, it is
hoped, will join in the effort of the
international, which has become the
most certain instrument of democracy
and peace.

The appointment of a deputation to
the United States was decided upon to
confer on the war situation. The de-
putation will be composed of one re-
presentative from France, Belgium,
Great Britain and Italy and the in-
ternational secretary, Camille Huys-
mans.

At a luncheon given in honor of the
foreign delegates to the conference,
Mr. Henderson described the war aims
of Labor and declared that the peace
aimed at was of the peoples and that
the peoples must stand behind it, and
he added that Labor was prepared to
go on with the war until all the con-
ditions insisted upon for a permanent
peace were met.

"We repudiate any and every at-
tempt to institute an economic boy-
cott or bring about the isolation of
Germany," continued Mr. Henderson.
"We aim at securing a peace of the
peoples; but the peoples themselves
must be the guarantors. On these con-
ditions not only are we prepared to
carry on the war, but to see to it that
we shall secure a just peace."

Mr. Henderson described as foolish
talk the statement that British Labor
and British Socialism were only con-
cerned in holding out the olive branch
to the enemy. In fact, were going to
negotiate with an olive branch in
their hands when the enemy has a
sword in his hands.

"Don't you believe it," said Mr. Hen-
derson. "Nothing is further from the
fact. We are willing to negotiate with
the enemy, but not with an olive
branch in our hands while he clutches
a sword in both his. No! We look
into the future and regard the im-
portance it demands. Both sides must
be prepared to accept a solution which
will have for its main object the de-
struction of militarism."

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist
(Continued on page six, column three)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

British Occupy Khana-Burayat
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
British forces in Mesopotamia occu-
pied Khana-Burayat on Wednesday,
and are within 10 miles of Hit, it was
officially announced today.

Raids Into Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Be-
tween Dec. 1, 1917, and Feb. 19, the
Air Ministry states that the British
airmen made 36 raids into Germany,
dropping nearly 22 tons of bombs on
various objectives in the following
towns: Conzelles, Coblentz, Orlay, Of-
fenburg, Zweibrücken, Burbach, Pir-
masens, Mannheim, Metz and the
neighborhood of Karlsruhe, Thionville,
Eblingen, Bendorf, Vigny, Arnville,
Treves, Oberbiling and Saarburg.

On Thursday there was again much
aerial activity, over 300 bombs being
dropped behind the enemy lines. In
(Continued on page four, column one)

ANOTHER SPANISH BOAT TORPEDOED

Sinking of Ship Mar Caspio by
German Submarine Adds to
Unrest in Spain—Italy Sends
Note to Spanish Government

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—At the
height of the Spanish crisis comes
news of the torpedoing of another
Spanish ship, the Mar Caspio of Bilbao,
by a German submarine. The vessel
sank within 200 miles of the Canaries,
having aboard a cargo of cork. She
was proceeding from San Fello de
Guixola to New York. The crew, picked
up by the Spanish transatlantic
steamer Claudio Lopez were subse-
quently landed at Cadiz.

Count Carliotti has communicated to
the Spanish Government a note from
the Italian Government upon the
sinking of the Italian vessel the Duca
de Genova. The note is in friendly
terms, but points out the seriousness
of the situation and the necessity for
Spain to sustain properly the respon-
sibilities attached to her regarding
her own waters. Meanwhile the Cab-
inet is in frequent session and evi-
dently feels a fresh difficulty in the
rising tide of public indignation, for it
has been assumed the people would
never stir themselves actively against
Germany. The change in the popular
attitude during the last month has
been remarkable, and the fact is being
richly appreciated that while a nor-
mal tonnage of 1,200,000 is necessary
to Spain she is now reduced, by one
means and another, to 400,000.

Public feeling finds expression in
an attack on Señor Soriano, Repub-
lican candidate in the Valencia elec-
tions. He was shot at and wounded.
He is one of few Germanophile
Republicans and is editor of the Ger-
manophile Madrid journal España
Nueva.

It is stated that Germany refuses to
consider further any questions relat-
ing to the torpedoing of Spanish ships
on the high seas, holding that every-
thing carried by such vessels is con-
sidered as war booty, even paper pulp.
Germany's attitude, therefore, is to
limit discussion to German attacks on
Spanish coastal trade, upon which she
proposes to exercise a right of control.
It is understood that the Spanish Gov-
ernment have intimated an absolute
(Continued on page two, column five)

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COLLUSION CHARGE INQUIRY IS URGED

Representative Martin Asks the
Legislature to Investigate Re-
ports That Elevated Asked
Carmen to Seek Higher Wages

Investigation of the relations be-
tween the officials and employees of
the Boston Elevated Railway Com-
pany, to determine definitely the facts
with regard to the recent charges
that the officials urged the men to seek
higher wages, was asked of the Legis-
lature today in an order by Represen-
tative Martin of Hyde Park.

The Elevated officials have denied
urging the carmen to take such action,
but Representative Martin declared
he believes the facts should be re-
vealed, in order that the officials may
be definitely cleared from the charge,
if it is untrue.

"If it is a fact that the Elevated
officials actually did urge the carmen
to this course, it was, in my estima-
tion, inciting the employees to mob
rule," Mr. Martin said. "Such a course,
if it should result in a strike and a
tioup of the Elevated system, would
seriously affect the war preparations
going forward in Boston and vicinity.
It would make it difficult for workmen
to reach the Victory Destroyer Plant
at Squantum. It would be nothing
more than I. W. W. tactics."

"I am reluctant to believe that
President Brush, or any official of the
Elevated for that matter, would lend
himself to such a course. Never-
theless, I feel we should determine
definitely what the exact situation is
in this matter. For that reason I have
asked the Legislature to act."

The Martin order asks for the ap-
pointment of a joint legislative com-
mittee to investigate any possible
"collusion" between the Elevated offi-
cials and the Boston Carmen's Union.
The committee will be given author-
ity to hold public hearings and re-
quire the attendance of witnesses and
the production of books and docu-
ments, and would make its report on
or before March 30.

Settlement Expected

Many Elements Bringing Influence to
Bear on Elevated Dispute

Settlement of the wage controversy
between the Boston Elevated Railway
Company and its organized employees,
who comprise the Boston Street Car-
men's Union, is considered likely, since
pressure is being brought to bear by
local, state and national authorities.
Representatives of the employees con-
ferred today with Matthew C. Brush,
president of the Elevated, after which
the former were expected to make
a definite recommendation at the
mass meeting of the carmen in
Tremont Temple tonight, which would
(Continued on page two, column six)

MEXICANS ATTACK PAYMASTER'S CUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an attack
made by Mexican bandits on a pay-
master's cutter at Tappico according
to official reports received by the State
Department, here, Paymaster Edward
House perished and three other citi-
zens of the United States were
wounded.

The Department has called on the
Carranza Government to investigate.

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Ensign Krylenko

Commander-in-Chief of the Bolshevik forces which in the near future will probably be wholly withdrawn from the war

GERMAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE DENOUNCED

Toledo Attorney Before Senate
Judiciary Committee Declares
That Organization Is Danger-
ous and Should Be Broken Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A sensation-
al and sweeping indictment of the
German-American Alliance, claiming
a membership of 3,000,000 in the
United States, by Gustavus Ohlinger,
an attorney of Toledo, O., marked the
opening of the hearings on Saturday
before the Senate Judiciary Com-
mittee on the bill introduced by Senator
King of Utah, proposing to break up
the organization. Mr. Ohlinger charac-
terized the alliance as a "potent
agent of pan-Germanism, fostered in
every State of the United States by
influences emanating from the very
center of German officialdom."

Senator King's bill provides for the
repeal of the law under which the
charter of the organization was
granted. The frankness with which
Mr. Ohlinger made his arraignment
and the sweeping nature of the
charges adduced will in all proba-
bility commit the Senate committee
to a searching investigation of the
activities of the alliance which the
witness on Saturday described as
the center of Kultur in the American
body politic.

Unless the officers of the organiza-
tion are able to present a strong de-
fense, a favorable report of this
bill seems likely.

Mr. Ohlinger summed up the pur-
poses of the alliance as follows:

1. To consolidate all Germans in
America in one economic, political
and social block.
2. To arouse racial antagonism
and to bring about closer unity be-
tween the Germans in the United
States.
3. To scatter broadcast throughout
the United States the propaganda in-
spired by the German Government.
4. To foment opposition to the
policies of the United States Gov-
ernment.
5. To further the aims of disloyal
persons and parties in the United
States.
6. To agitate opposition to alco-
holic prohibition throughout the
United States.

"Furtherance of the aims of dis-
loyal organizations and individuals,"
Mr. Ohlinger added, "is a fundamen-
tal plank of the alliance. The entire
program of the alliance is directed by
the German general staff and is de-
signed to weaken and destroy national
spirit so as to prevent effective partici-
pation in the war."

"The National German-American
Alliance has consistently and flag-
rantly violated its charter and has be-
lieved the 'patriotic and educational'
aims for which it claims to have been
founded. It has strongly resisted as-
similation, has opposed the formation
of a more perfect union, and has been
a serious obstacle to the development
of a strong national spirit."

In place of patriotic ends, he con-
tinued, it has devoted itself unremit-
tingly to the consolidation of all those
of German descent into one economic,
political and social block, using the
German press, German parochial
schools, German stage, German social
and athletic societies and a continued
propaganda for compulsory teaching
of German in the public schools.

Mr. Ohlinger's arraignment of the

alliance reached its high point when he charged that it relied on unknown sources for its financial support.

In Pennsylvania, under the presi-
dency of C. J. Hexamer, said Mr. Oh-
linger, the German-American Alliance
has been particularly powerful.

The Rev. S. J. Bosse of Philadelphia,
president of the alliance, who suc-
ceeded Mr. Hexamer, and Adolph
Timm, secretary of the organization,
have been summoned to explain the
present activities and propaganda
conducted by the members.

SALOON PROJECT TO BE PROTESTED

Opposition to the introduction of
more saloons in the South End of Bos-
ton has been steadily growing and a
large number of landowners, repre-
sentatives of social, civic and religious
associations are to appear before the
Boston Licensing Board, tomorrow af-
ternoon, to oppose the granting of the
petition to sell liquor at 781 Tremont
Street, by Daniel J. Casey & Co.

At practically every South End
church on Sunday, petitions were cir-
culated asking the licensing board to
refrain from granting new licenses to
sell liquor in any part of South End.
It adds that the section has more than
its share already. Among the organi-
zations opposing the new saloon are
the Men's Club of the Tremont Metho-
dist Church, the South End Temperance
Society, the South End Women's
Club, the South End Landlady's as-
sociation, the Union Church, the Shaw-
mut Congregational Church and the
Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In order to coordinate their efforts
in opposing this saloon, a meeting of
representatives of these organizations
is to be held at 775 Tremont Street to-
night, when facts will be marshaled
and the manner of presentation deter-
mined.

ARSENAL MACHINISTS ASK FOR INCREASE

Employees at the Watertown Ar-
senal, comprising Arsenal Lodge No.
150 of the International Association of
Machinists, today petitioned Col.
Charles M. Wesson, commanding offi-
cer of the war work plant, for an
increase of 60 per cent in wages and
abolition of the so-called Taylor effi-
ciency system and the piece-work
method.

The employees claim that the Taylor
system is unfair to them and the Gov-
ernment, and that the men who give
out the work under the system are
incompetent. They say that the ar-
senal is behind on its orders for air-
craft guns, but with the abolition of
the so-called speed system and an
increase in pay, the men claim that
the output of the arsenal would be
increased 500 per cent.

Colonel Wesson told a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor
today, that the officials of the arsenal
would give the request consideration
and make their reply tomorrow. A
raise was given to the machinists last
September, he said.

HENKES IS GIVEN 25 YEARS' HARD LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty-five
years of hard labor and dishonorable
discharge from the army is the sen-
tence imposed on Captain David A.
Henkes of the sixteenth infantry
United States Army, and member of
the American expeditionary force in
France, after being found guilty of
"attempting to avoid service, demon-
strating disloyalty to the Government
of the United States, and sympathy
with its enemies."

DEVOY CONNECTED WITH IRISH REVOLT

Editor of Recently-Suppressed
Gaelic-American Said to Have
Written Letter Found on
Premises of L. de Lacey

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a commu-
nication found on the premises of
Lawrence de Lacey at the time of his
arrest in California in August, 1917,
John Devoy of New York, editor of
the recently suppressed Gaelic-Ameri-
can, claims all credit for the unsuccess-
ful arms shipment to Ireland in
1915, saying Roger Casement had
nothing to do with it.

This communication was made pub-
lic today and details methods of
communication with the Sinn Feiners,
tells how an intercepted message from
Berlin betrayed the German landing
of arms in Ireland, blames Casement
for failure of the rebellion, talks of the
"war going against us," referring to
Germany, and adds, we have spent a
good sum of money for our work."

The letter reads in part:

"Dear Friend:
I avail myself of the chance of our
friend returning to San Francisco to
send you this letter by hand. Nothing
is safe in the mails in this free
country."

"Our information as to what oc-
curred at home, on the inside was
very meager up to a couple of weeks
ago. Now, authentic accounts coming
by hand show us that we guessed
pretty accurately."

"The substance of it all is that the
betrayal of the information about the
shipment of arms by Wilson's men en-
abled the English to catch the vessel.
There is no doubt at all about this.
They got it in the raid on von Igell's
office a note of mine—the transcript
of a message received in cipher from
Dublin and wirelessly to Berlin the
day before—April 17—a request not
to land the arms 'before the night of
Sunday 23d.' That was its meaning
but it used the word 'goods.' It was
at once given to the English and they
sent out their patrol boats and caught
the ship. Then they sent troops to
Tralee."

"The would not have spoiled the
rising, because if they were in the
field other shipments would have been
sent. Casement did the rest. He
landed on Friday and sent a message
to McNeill to stop it, that it was hope-
less, etc. McNeill got it Saturday and
issued his countermand."

"From our experience of a year of
his (Casement's) utter impracticability
we sent, with the first note from
home that we transmitted to Berlin, a
request that he (Casement) be asked
to remain there 'to take care of Irish
interests.' We knew he would meddle
in his honest but visionary way to
such an extent as to spoil things, and
we did not dream that he would ruin
everything as he has done."

"He was obsessed with the idea that
he was a wonderful leader and that
nothing could be done without him.
His letters always kept me awake on
the night of the day I got them."

"It is not true that the Germans
treated us badly; they did everything
we asked, but they were weary of
his impracticable dreams and told us
to deal directly with them here. He
had no more to do with getting that
shipload than the man in the moon.
The request, was made from Dublin
and we transmitted it from here. They
replied in nine days, and the message
was sent to Dublin by a girl who had
brought out the request."

BOLSHEVIKI NOW ACCEPT GERMAN TERMS IN FULL

Messrs. Lenine and Trotzky No-
tify Germany of Readiness to
Send Delegation to Brest-Lit-
ovsk to Sign Peace Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The
Bolsheviks have accepted the German
peace terms.

A wireless version of a message to
the German Government says that
parliamentaires left Petrograd Feb. 24
at noon, going in the direction of
Dvinsk, to transmit to the German
Government, through the Dvinsk high
command, the Russian Government's
reply to the peace conditions offered
by the German Government, which
had been communicated to Berlin by
wireless from Tzarskoe-Selo Sunday
at 7:32 a. m. The message is signed
by Mr. Gorbunoff, secretary of the
Council of Peoples Commissioners.

The actual acceptance of the ulti-
matum states: According to a de-
cision by the central executive com-
mittee of soviets, Feb. 24 at 4:30 a. m.,
the Council of Peoples Commissioners
has decided to accept the peace con-
ditions offered by the German Govern-
ment and send a delegation to
Brest-Litovsk.

This is signed by Nikolai Lenine
and Leon Trotzky.

A Petrograd wireless message gives
the terms on which Germany is will-
ing to conclude peace.

The German document is signed by
Dr. von Kuehlmann and representative
of the Central Powers.

The new Russian frontier demanded
by Germany is on a line drawn from
Brest-Litovsk to the Eastern Courland
boundary, and Russia must withdraw
her troops from Livonia, Estonia,
Ukraine and Finland.

The conditions, as given by the
Petrograd message, follow:

"Both to declare the war ended.

"All regions west of the line indi-
cated at Brest-Litovsk to the Russian
delegation which formerly belonged to
Russia, to be no longer under the ter-
ritorial protection of Russia."

"In the region of Dvinsk this line
must be advanced to the eastern fron-
tier of Courland."

"The former attachment of these re-
gions to the Russian state must in no
case involve for them obligations to-
ward Russia. Russia renounces every
claim to intervene in the internal af-
fairs of those regions."

"Germany and Austria-Hungary
have the intention to define further the
fate of these regions in agreement
with their populations."

"Germany is ready after the com-
pletion of Russian demobilization, to
evacuate the regions which are east
of the above line. So far as it is not
stated otherwise, Livonia and Es-
thonia must immediately be cleared
of Russian troops and Red Guards."

"Russia will conclude peace with
the Ukrainian people's republic,
Ukraine and Finland will be im-
mediately evacuated by Russian troops
and Red Guards."

"Russia will do all in its power to
secure for Turkey the orderly return
of its Anatolian frontiers. Russia
recognizes the annulment of the Turk-
ish capitulations."

"The complete demobilization of the
Russian army, inclusive of the detach-
ments newly formed by the present
Government, must be carried out im-
mediately."

"Russian war

cepted within 48 hours. The Russian plenipotentiaries must start immediately for Brest-Litovsk and sign at that place within three days a peace treaty, which must be ratified within two weeks."

Petrograd Under Martial Law

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—This city was placed under martial law on Saturday.

The formation of an army of volunteers to defend Petrograd has been begun, the Bolshevik telegraph agency announces.

"The crisis of irresolution in the spirit of the population is definitely at an end," the statement says. "The wave of panic has changed to a passionate desire to defend Socialist Petrograd by all means and to ward off attacks made against it. The appeal of the Council of Commissioners, beginning 'the Socialist Fatherland is in danger,' has caused an outburst of enthusiasm among the masses."

Enrollment of large numbers of volunteers has begun. In a few days there will be under arms not less than 50,000 fighters, without counting soldiers who desire to fight. Special regiments are being formed, consisting of Socialist nationalists from Estonia and Lettish and Muscovite regiments in Petrograd. These Socialist regiments will be called Regiments of Defense of the Socialist Fatherland. Many women are expressing their desire to be armed and lend their aid to fighters marching against the Germans and supporters of General Kaledin.

"It is the same in the towns of Kiev, Moscow and Pskov."

Mr. Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, is quoted as having said:

"If we don't get a separate peace we shall fight to the finish. We do not lose hope. We are informed from Stockholm that relations between Berlin and Vienna are strained. If we possessed an army able to fight we would start war with Germany."

"If there is anyone able to resist the German invasion it is our (Bolshevik) party. We have declared that we were forced to sign a peace declaration and our humiliation is not greater than when strikers are forced to agree to the terms of the capitalists. The first symptoms of the panic will soon pass and we shall apply resolute methods in order to finish the war."

In consequence of the declaration of a state of siege six of the most important Petrograd newspapers, which opposed the authority of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates have been suppressed. If attempts are made to reissue them the entire staff will be arrested. The proprietors are ordered to pay full wages to the workmen during the period of suppression.

The advancing Germans are distributing proclamations in Russian territory declaring that resistance is useless, as Germany has transferred to the eastern front a great army which intends to capture and occupy Petrograd. Narva, which lies about 80 miles from Petrograd, is preparing for a siege. North of Dvinsk one Russian regiment sent a delegation with a white flag to explain to the advancing Germans that it was "all a mistake," as the Russians were not at war. This was in accordance with the orders issued by Ensign Krylenko, commander-in-chief of the Bolshevik forces. Their protest was not by a volley and the envoys were killed.

German Advance Is Cautious

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The commander of the northern front reports a cautious German advance and all quiet on the Mohilev-Jlovine sector. The German White Guards are advancing in three groups, first in the Valk region, second in the Rejitz region, and third between the first two. There is no news from the southern front.

Ensign Krylenko, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, issued an appeal on Friday stating that the Germans, realizing the power of the Soviets, are warring for the reestablishment of the bourgeoisie, who regard the Germans as liberators. Should the Germans refuse peace, the struggle will be to the end. The appeal further says that if masses of organized citizens can be opposed to the invasion, or even if detached bands are placed in every town, village, or cross roads, then no German force can resist. The entire populace must be mobilized to construct fortifications.

The Original German Terms

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The peace terms submitted at the Brest-Litovsk conference by the Central Powers were as follows:

Russia should surrender 160,000 square miles of territory, having a population of 18,000,000, and pay an indemnity subsequently modified to 2,000,000,000 rubles.

The Central Powers were prepared to return Russia 7000 square miles in the Grodno Government, Province of Lithuania.

Russia should agree not to spread revolutionary propaganda in the Central Empires.

The commercial treaty which was abrogated at the beginning of the war should be reconstituted and extended 30 years.

The Bolshevik authorities are ready to accept the peace terms originally outlined by the Central Powers and also to accede to a demand that Russia evacuate the small portion of Austrian territory still held, as well as Armenia and all other territory captured from Turkey.

German-Rumanian Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Berlin message reports the arrival of a Bolshevik courier with the exact counterpart of the Petrograd wireless declaration concerning peace, signed by Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky. The German reply, it adds, will require consideration and cannot be dispatched for a few days.

Meanwhile Dr. von Kuehlmann and Count Czernin have arranged to travel

to Rumania and at the same time to send preliminary delegations to Brest-Litovsk to arrange for a possible resumption of negotiations with the Bolsheviks.

The negotiations with Rumania are expected to open on Sunday, and General Averescu, the new Rumanian Premier, is in Bucharest negotiating with the Rumanian statesmen who, having pro-German sympathies, remained behind, a fact which is interpreted in some quarters as indicating that the Averescu Cabinet may retire and leave these men to negotiate with the Central Powers.

Austria Not Attacking Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydler, addressing the Lower House at Vienna on Friday, declared:

"Austria-Hungary is not participating in the military action which Germany is at present taking against Russia. There has been no advance of Austro-Hungarian troops into Ukraine, with which we are at peace."

"With regard to Rumania, an armistice exists between Austria-Hungary and that country. Peace negotiations will begin within the next few days. The Premier's statement was received with applause from all parts of the house."

Hungary and Rumania

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna message says that the Hungarian Premier, when questioned in the Diet concerning negotiations with Rumania, said that at the moment it was only a question of discussing the supplementing of the armistice, but he hoped that peace negotiations would follow shortly. Naturally, he added, Hungary would have to guarantee her interests in every respect and arrange for the future safety of her nationals resident in Rumania.

The Hungarians, he pointed out, will participate in the negotiations with equal rights and presumably the disposal of Transylvania will be among the questions discussed.

Another Vienna message states that the German Ambassador there has protested against the official Vienna correspondent bureau's publication of the protest of Polish Clubs, which declares that the Cholim district is to serve as a bridgehead for a German advance to the Black Sea and the Caucasus.

Addressing a meeting at Lemberg, Mr. Gombinsky, a well-known Polish leader, also said that Germany wants to make an open road for herself to Asia through Ukraine, and also covers the coal region of Donobrovo and the Polish forests and railways.

Meanwhile, a meeting of all the Polish political parties, at Cracow, has declared that the Ukraine treaty is not binding on them.

Reichstag Adopts Treaties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Reichstag finally passed the original and supplementary treaties with Ukraine on Friday, the Minority Socialists and the Poles voting against them.

During the debate on the third reading the Polish spokesmen protested against a fresh partition of Poland and said the Poles and Ukrainians are to be prevented from living together in peace and the Ukrainians from prisoners' camps have been specially trained for propaganda purposes in Ukraine.

Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, replied that the new Poland had missed the moment to fight for its future freedom and had refused to take its place beside the Central Powers on the basis of the Kaiser's proclamation. His assertion in response to a remark from Herr Scheidemann that there were no chauvinists in Germany provoked laughter on the Left and Dr. Cohn, the Minority Socialist, asked, "Where was the war hatched?"

"Herr Cohn apparently dares impudently to assert that the war was hatched in Germany," Count Westarp exclaimed.

"Yes, I dare," retorted Herr Cohn, amid general exclamations of indignation. Later, he declared it was untrue that the people of the Baltic provinces were longing for Germany and said the Ukrainian treaty was not the first step to a general peace. "I see the day coming," he added, "when the revolution will reach Germany and the peoples confronting princes will take their fate in their own hands."

The Minority Socialists cheered and an uproar ensued.

The Reichstag rejected against the wishes of both Socialist groups and the Poles a motion for the release, during the parliamentary session, of Herr Dittman, the Minority Socialist who was sentenced in connection with the recent strike. The Minority Socialist who moved the resolution expressed the view that martial law was proclaimed the day following Herr Dittman's arrest so that the Reichstag might not be able to intervene in his favor, and said it was the Government's attitude that drove the workers on to the streets, adding that six workmen were shot. The Secretary of State for the Interior, maintained Herr Dittman, committed high treason by inciting the workmen to strike, and said it was the crowd that fired first, one policeman being shot.

German Leaders Confer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An official Berlin message states that the Emperor Karl with the chief of the Austro-Hungarian general staff and the German military representative thereon visited German main headquarters on Friday to discuss pending questions. Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff participated in the discussion between the two emperors.

Pan-Soviet Accept Terms

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—

The executive committee of the Pan-Soviet Congress agreed to accept the German peace terms by a vote of 126 to 85. Twenty-six members abstained from voting.

Stormy Debate in Reichstag

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German speeches were delivered in the Reichstag, after Dr. von Seydler had announced that Austria-Hungary was not participating in the German operations against Russia.

Dr. Adler, leader of the German Socialists, said the German Government had aroused the greatest suspicion and the rupture of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations was very welcome. The monarchy's war aims were attained and it would participate neither directly nor indirectly in an advance on Russia and had no mission to conquer London, liberate Flanders, or play the rôle of policeman.

Herr Daszynski, a Polish Socialist, said the right of national self-determination became an untruth and hypocrisy on the lips of the Kaiser's ministers, while the Southern Slav spokesmen denied Germany had freed Austria from the enemy and said, amid a great tumult, that the Germans had no right to interfere with Austrian affairs.

A Czech speaker attacked Count Czernin, especially regretting the robbery of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, and a tumult ensued.

The German press is indignant with these speeches, while some Austrian papers, notably the Arbeiter Zeitung, retort, by questioning the veracity of the stories of Bolshevik atrocities circulating in German papers.

Polish Council Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Warsaw message states that the Regency Council has ordered the formation of a provisional council to perform the function of the Government under the presidency of a former minister and proposed Mr. Ronikowski, former Minister of Public Instruction, as president.

The Regency Council will then designate candidates for the post of Prime Minister, who will be charged with the formation of a cabinet as soon as the political situation is favorable.

Diplomatists Plan to Go East

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has a cablegram from the United States Minister at Stockholm announcing that he has reports that the Allies' diplomatists in Petrograd had planned to leave the Russian Capital on the 23rd for the East, probably Vladivostok.

Austrian Press Comment

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

"A separate peace with Russia is a 'Pyrrhic victory,'" the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung declared, "because Great Britain, France and America will make war to the bitter end."

NORWAY AND THE SHIPPING QUESTION

Norwegian Shipowners Exercised Over Taxation on Foreign Shipping in America

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—An unexpected question is agitating Norwegian shipowners at the moment, namely the taxation on foreign shipping in America.

If the plans foreshadowed are carried into effect, the British shipowners will be affected to an even greater degree, and to some extent every shipping company having tonnage trading to America.

According to a law of Sept. 8, 1916, an income tax of 2 per cent is payable on the net profit earned in the previous calendar year from any source within the United States by corporations or companies, organized, authorized, or existing in accordance with the laws of any other country. Nobody will quarrel with a law of this kind, but when it comes to its application to the earnings of a shipowner whose steamers are engaged in international commerce, a maze of difficulties and possibilities of injustice will arise which will tend to discourage international trade, or lead to a waste of energy in finding ways of avoiding the incidence of such a tax.

According to a circular from the Northern Shipowners Association, the Department of Finance at Washington stated to a Norwegian shipowner that, as he had probably received income from steamers owned by him and operating in American trade, he would have to pay income tax, and he was therefore requested to produce statements showing what income he had derived from sources within the United States. It has also been stated from Washington that in the case of a steamer time-chartered by American charterers a foreign shipowner would be considered liable to pay income tax on the net profit earned by his steamer, even if she never entered any American port, as the hire money would be considered as income reaching the owner from a United States source. It is therefore clear that American legislation is attempting to establish the rule that a shipowner derives his income in the country where the person who pays the freight happens to reside.

It might surely just as well be said that an English manufacturer exporting goods to the United States should be liable to pay income tax on his manufacturing profits because his income is derived from the United States' importer who pays for the goods. As far as the consumer is concerned the cost of the transport of the goods is just as much a part of the

cost of the production as the actual process of manufacture. The introduction of such a method as that mentioned above would inevitably lead to similar measures in other countries, and would cause confusion, without anybody being better off in the end.

In the past American capitalists have found that it has paid them better to employ their capital and energy on shore, whereas other countries, which have not had the same unlimited resources in their soil, have devoted themselves to the shipping industry. The division of labor has undoubtedly led to a large increase of international trade beneficial to all countries. For purposes of taxation, a ship comes under the same category as a factory on national soil. If there is anything at all in the doctrine of "the freedom of the seas" it surely means that what a steamer earns within territorial waters. When she stays in a foreign port she pays port charges, and the stevedore charges sufficient to enable him to pay income tax on the profits earned by the operations with which he is entrusted.

It is obvious that if such a form of taxation is carried out, it will mean that ships under European flags engaged in traffic between the United States and Europe will demand that the charterer shall be domiciled in Europe, and that the freight shall always be prepaid on exports to the United States and paid at the port of discharge on imports from the United States, so that nobody shall be able to say that the freight earnings have been derived from a source within the United States. Neither will any shipowner undertake to fix his steamer on time-charter to an American charterer, unless he can lawfully pay the shipowners' income tax.

The method followed by the British in these matters is not to tax foreign vessels in Great Britain unless it can be proved that they are completely managed by a person resident in Great Britain on behalf of foreign owners who receive all the profits. If a foreign line establishes its own office, this is assessed for income tax on such profit as the office is estimated to be earning, which would otherwise have been earned by a British firm for booking cargoes and attending to the steamers as agents.

AMERICA'S SHARE IN THE GREAT WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—On the occasion of George Washington's anniversary the London section of the Navy League of the United States gave a dinner in honor of the Navy League of Great Britain.

Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador, said he was very proud of what Americans in England were doing to help in the war. Many had volunteered for the English Army and more had joined the American Army.

"Every American who can give his services," he said, "Many are giving their sons and the American slacker, if he is anywhere, certainly is not here. There is no such thing as an American colony in London. We mingle with our British friends."

Admiral Sims, referring to the readiness of American battleships for action, said it seemed to him that this war would be decided by sea power. Russia has gone out and if Italy were forced off the map and gallant France overrun there remained Great Britain, her colonies, and the United States, which constituted a combination which could not be beaten.

FIXED RATIONS NOW IN FORCE IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Compulsory rationing begins today throughout the area including London and the home counties, and containing a population of over 10,000,000 people. Like other citizens, King George and Queen Mary have received their food cards, and will be on rations from today. In another four weeks, meat will be rationed everywhere throughout the country and a month later a general national rationing scheme will be in operation.

Rationing is admittedly aimed at eliminating queues which had become a matter of course in many parts of the country without, however, lessening the discomfort caused by them, and the acute discontent which they aroused.

It is well known that the Government regarded queues very seriously as the source of discontent. The falling off in the meat supplies which marked the opening of the year and scarcity of fats were other reasons for rationing.

Rationing in London and home counties, in the meantime, applies to meat, butter and margarine, and each person will be entitled to a quarter of a pound of butter or margarine and of fresh beef, mutton, lamb or pork to the value of 1s. 3d. with 6 ounces of meat, other than butcher's meat.

GENERAL ELECTION EXPECTED

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official report of an address delivered at a meeting of the Liberal whips and agents on Friday shows that Mr. Asquith declared that a general election was now inevitable and that preparations should be made to meet it. His speech dealt mainly with the changes brought about by the last franchise bill, especially the women's vote, and indicated the possibility that an election might come even within a few weeks.

SPANISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—It is understood that the commercial agreement with America has now been signed.

ANOTHER SPANISH BOAT TORPEDOED

(Continued from page one)

refusal to accept this pretension. The fact that Señor Cambó, Regionalist leader, has been shot at affords further illustration of public unrest.

German Intrigue in Spain

Propaganda Designed to Bring About Coalition of Armies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The General Staff of the United States Army has received a pamphlet signed by "a German admirer of the Spanish Army" which, according to the intelligence division of the War College, formed part of German propaganda in Spain as a result of which the German naval attaché at Madrid was recalled on the demand of the Spanish Government. It was given wide circulation in Spain.

The conduct of the Spanish troops during a recent general strike is the subject of the pamphlet. A full translation follows:

"Let it be permitted to a humble Prussian officer at the close of the extraordinary events that took place during the seven days' strike, to offer his congratulations to the splendid Spanish Army, the defender of the public order and the champion once more of the monarchy."

"I, for one, have never believed the fabrications circulated about the decline of the body of officers of the Spanish Army, nor the charges made against it by Congress and by the press, through unworthy persons, against the honor and valor of that distinguished caste."

"I have always held that the Spanish officers lacked but one thing to make them the equals of the best officers in the German Empire, and that was a stable government and a competent authority in command."

"It was my good fortune to witness, the other day, the conflict in the Cortes Caminos, where a handful of soldiers with a few rapid-fire guns inflicted an exemplary punishment, in less than half an hour, upon several well-supported groups of strikers who, helped by their families, dared insult and even throw stones at the soldiers."

"When I observed the stern bearing of the soldiers, the firmness of the young officers, the spirit and the energy with which the orders were given and obeyed, the accurate firing, and the satisfaction evinced by the soldiers in scattering the mob with their bullets, I then felt that the Spanish army possessed the three important requirements that are necessary to make up an efficient army: a blind discipline, an absolute confidence in its armament, and an absolute contempt for the enemy. Due to the lack of railway transportation at the time, I was not able to travel, much as I wanted to; I am, however, informed as to what occurred in other places, for instance, the deeds of prowess performed by the artillery, and the extraordinary campaign carried on in Oviedo with great success and ingenious strategy."

"And now, after considering carefully the valiant duties performed by the army during that famous week, duties that in themselves give evidence of a revival of the military spirit of the country after 19 years of decay and humiliation, I was struck with the following idea:

"An army which could so easily crush a revolutionary strike started simultaneously throughout the country, would it not cover itself with glory and imperishable honor on a battlefield? An army that could put to flight her own citizens with such ease and comfort, could it not prove a source of the greatest danger to its enemies across the border? I have been told that the army proposes to maintain neutrality at all events. Quite so, but this does not take away from the army the ambition it probably has to make its weight felt, in a peaceful way, to be sure, in the European conflict. No, it cannot be allowed that the Portuguese, who are despicable people at heart, should gather laurels and experience side by side with the English in the trenches, day after day, and add fame to the prestige of their country, whilst the noble Spanish Army stands still in its barracks performing the duties of policemen, and bearing with untold patience the absurdities of its government and its people. It might well be that other nations appreciate the fact that there is such a Spanish army as the one I have described, prepared to make a stand when the moment arrives."

"And just now the opportunity presents itself to strengthen the ties which, in the last famous week, have brought close together the Spanish Army and the Prussian Army."

"The plan is a simple one, free of all danger, and not devoid of reciprocal advantages. It is merely to proceed to the mobilization of the army of His Majesty Alfonso XIII, and the concentration of said army along the land borders. An army corps mobilized in Guipuzcoa, one in Navarra, one in Badojos and one, perhaps, in Algeciras, could be trained with perfect comfort and safety for active service, and would impress upon all nations the fact that Spain is not unprepared, as they believe her to be, and that she must be taken into consideration before the peace is signed."

"I ask you—is not my idea excellent and reasonable?"

"It goes without saying that to put it into practice, the staff officers of His Majesty Alfonso XIII can rely on the sincere support and on the disinterested advice of many officers of His Majesty, William II, who, like myself, are enjoying the fascinating hospitality of this noble country."

(Signed) "A GERMAN ADMIRER OF THE SPANISH ARMY."

Officials at the Spanish Embassy here say that publications and letters like the foregoing are most embarrassing to their Government and to the Embassy here. Letters of this character, filled with praise for a purpose utterly beyond their power to forestall or prevent. Embassy officials insist that their Government is strictly neutral and desires to keep out of the war. The recent trade agreement between the United States and Spain is pointed to as an earnest of that attitude.

COLLUSION CHARGE INQUIRY IS URGED

(Continued from page one)

formally call off the scheduled walk-out.

None of the participants in the meeting would discuss what had transpired at the conference. At the conclusion of the conference, the employees' representatives, including the union's executive board, met at the Quincy House. The officers will report the outcome of the meeting at the mass meeting tonight.

Notices were posted at the various car barns on the Elevated system this morning, giving the men final instructions before the mass meeting tonight. "At this meeting," say the notices, "your officers will make their report, and if this is unsatisfactory, the instructions given at the special meeting, Feb. 21, will then be carried out." The instructions given to the president and business agent of the union on Thursday were to call a strike at midnight, if they deem such action is necessary to secure an increase in wages.

Frank P. Colpoys, federal conciliator attached to the staff of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, conferred Sunday with Mr. Brush and then with the officers of the union, in an effort to adjust the differences. The activities of the federal agent were upon orders contained in a telegram from Mr. Tumulty. This message is believed to have contained the President's attitude against a tie-up in transportation facilities, which would hinder the government work at the various shipyards, factories, arsenals and the Navy Yard, not to mention the retarding effect on business generally.

John H. Reardon, representing the International Carmen's Union, who is now in charge of the local union's campaign, was among those at the conference today with the Elevated officials.

At the instance of Mayor Peters, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration offered its facilities to effect a settlement, when Willard Howland, chairman, conferred with both sides to the dispute on Sunday.

Another angle in the situation appeared late Sunday night, when the executive board of the State Branch of Engineers Unions voted to support the strike move of the members of Local 263, who are employed in the six power stations of the company. The 18 men employed at the power houses have been instructed to walk out if the car men go on strike, otherwise they are to continue their work. The engineers are seeking a working day of six days instead of the present seven.

Mr. Brush sent a letter to the car men on Sunday, in which he emphasized the importance of the employees staying by their contract entered into in 1916, and which is effective until May 1, 1919. By the terms of that agreement the employees are pledged not to go on strike unless their differences with the company cannot be settled by arbitration.

He declared the willingness of the Elevated to abide by the decision of James J. Storow, chairman of the board of arbitration, which granted the men an increase in 1914. In a letter to Mr. Brush the employees expressed their confidence in Mr. Storow. So far Mr. Storow has not said whether he would serve as arbitrator.

CHILD LAWS ARE DEFENDED

Declaring that profiteers were endeavoring to let down child labor laws in order that they might exploit children and thus "place the cost of the war on the children's shoulders," Mrs. Florence Kelley, an authority on child labor, in addressing the Old South Forum on Sunday, commended the veto by Governor Whitman of New York State of the bill recently passed by the Legislature, which would have abolished for the duration of the war all restriction on the working hours for children. His action, she said, was taken at the request of the English Labor Commission, which pointed out the unfavorable effect such a measure would have upon the rising generation.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 7.

Number that have voted against, 0.

CADET TRAINING
IN AUSTRALIAHow Australia Instituted Com-
pulsory Training for Home
Defense in Defense Act, 1909
—Lord Kitchener's ViewsBy The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—In some quarters the defeat of the Australian compulsory referendum has given a somewhat erroneous impression. Australia has no objection to self-discipline. In fact, she encourages it. The best illustration of this is the compulsory training of cadets, and it is interesting to put on record that Australia was the first of any English-speaking community firmly to establish and to affirm by law the idea of compulsory military training. The Defense Act of 1909, in section 125, provides that: "All male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those who are exempted by this act), who have resided therein for six months, and are British subjects, shall be liable to be trained as prescribed, as follows:

"(a) From 12 to 14 years of age, in the Junior Cadets—Annually, 90 hours.

"(b) From 14 to 18 years of age, in the Senior Cadets—Annually, four whole days, 12 half-day and 24 night drills (quarter days).

"(c) From 18 to 25 years of age, in the Citizen Forces—Annually, in first seven years drills equivalent to 16 whole days, of which at least eight must be in camp.

"(d) From 25 to 26 years of age, in the Citizen Forces."

In the eighth year, 25 to 26 years of age quota (d), militia are required only to attend a muster parade or registration. The training may be varied in the case of senior cadets, the total must remain the same, and in the citizen forces drillmen and engineers (also those serving in the naval forces) must train annually for 35 days, and of these 17 must be in camp.

In Australia there is nothing to correspond with the famous staff colleges at Camberley in England and Quetta in India for the higher training of officers, but provision is made for those officers of the permanent forces who pass the required examination to be sent to these staff colleges from time to time, and on their return to the Commonwealth, they are appointed to the general staff and to other important military positions. Officers in the citizen forces obtain their higher training as far as possible in special schools of instruction, and arrangements are made for staff tours in the various military districts. The Government helps the United Service Institutions, which are to be found in the larger military centers, and important lectures are delivered by those with the necessary qualifications, and further than this, maneuvers, war games and other matters are carried out. Excellent work has been and is being done at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, in federal territory. This college would rank, perhaps, more with Sandhurst in England and West Point in the United States of America. It was established to train junior officers for the permanent forces. A definite number of vacancies are allotted to each State in the Commonwealth and this number is worked out on a population basis, admission being granted by open competitive examination. About 30 staff cadets are admitted annually, and the New Zealand Government nominates a further 10, for which it pays £200 a year each. The age for admission is between 16 and 19 years. In the ordinary way, cadets remain at the Royal Military College for four years, and later they continue their work in a tour in England or India, after which they return to Australia or New Zealand to take up their professional duties.

At one period there were about 146,000 cadets registered in Australia, but these numbers have varied owing to the war. In formulating the cadet scheme the Government made provision that the Royal Australian Navy should have the first choice of men, for the authorities recognized that to form a nucleus for an efficient naval reserve, men of special occupation and trades would be wanted. For some years before the introduction of compulsory service Australia felt that it was laid upon her to elaborate her defense scheme. Already she had shown the Old World by her advancing legislation that she was enterprising and far seeing, and so with her defense questions.

The Australian Government were anxious to get the best advice possible, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Deakin, invited Lord Kitchener to visit the Commonwealth; which he did. He drew up an important memorandum on the defense of Australia which was issued by the Government in 1910. Lord Kitchener had a very direct way in dealing with any matter he undertook. His investigation into Australia's defense problems was characteristic of all his work, and the following quotations from his report serve to show his directness in advising the Commonwealth:

"The nation as a whole should take a pride in its defenders, insist upon the organization being real and designed for war purposes only, and provide the means for properly educating, training, and equipping their officers and men. Unless these requirements be met no military system can be devised which will be other than illusion, and a source of waste of public funds."

He laid down that the second rule for a successful citizen force is a complement of the first. "The force must be an integral portion of the national life. The citizen should be brought up from boyhood to look forward to the

day when he will be enrolled as fit to defend his country; and he should be accustomed to practice those habits of self-denial, of devotion to duty, of reticence and prompt obedience to lawful authority, which are essential to the formation of patriotic and efficient citizen soldiers."

Lord Kitchener did not hesitate to emphasize that these considerations showed how completely a citizen force should be kept outside party politics—that political feeling in an army was always a serious drawback to efficiency, and might become a danger to the State. The Field Marshal referred to the value of cadet training, but he added that in his opinion it could not replace recruit training, which was a necessary preliminary to the production of an efficient and trained citizen soldier; that soldiers, to be efficient, should be exercised in camp annually, otherwise the men lost the incentive to home training, the habit of working in units, of moving and living in numbers, and of ready obedience to orders.

The Federal Government did not lose any time in adopting the recommendations made by Lord Kitchener, and Australian land defenses were put on a business-like footing. One of the great reasons for the federating of the Australian colonies was that one central authority might control the defense of the continent, so as to relieve the state governments from the responsibility and the possible non-interchangeability of systems.

Prior to 1884, both in New South Wales and Victoria, boys received some sort of military training in the shape of elementary drill and military exercises, and in connection with the different schools independent cadet corps were established.

The Victorian Minister of Defense in 1884 saw that the training of the cadets was put in proper order, but it must be stated that with the organization established very little sympathy was shown by the military authorities. The Minister, however, was not deterred, and he had the satisfaction of being supported by the Education Department, and, further, the press helped him in every way; the public also showed awakening interest in the movement. The legislators of the colony were favorable to the scheme, and it may be said that by 1886 the training of cadets in Victoria was established.

In examining the public record of Major-General Sir J. C. Hoad, it must give satisfaction to those connected with the cadet movement to remember that as Lieutenant Hoad he was intimately associated with the enterprise many years before. He finally became Inspector-General of the Commonwealth Military Forces.

The Australian cadet system grew in popularity and later on was generally recognized. No less than 1850 of all ranks were gathered together in the first camp, and in 1889, the number of cadets registered totaled 2000. In the subsequent year the authorities allowed khaki uniform to be used, and the following year the muster increased to 4000. Noting the success of the movement in Victoria, other colonies began to show more than an idle interest; New South Wales and Queensland soon coming into line. The cadet movement was grateful for being singled out by His Majesty on his visit to Australia to open the Federal Parliament in 1901. His Royal Highness, for he was then Duke of Cornwall and York, commented upon the alertness and efficiency of the cadets.

Another great soldier to whom the compulsory cadet movement owes much is Brigadier-General J. G. Legge, C. M. G., chief of the general staff, Australian military forces. At its inception he evinced the keenest interest in the movement for compulsion, and toward the latter part of 1907, the Federal Minister for Defense presented to Parliament a paper prepared by Colonel Legge, in which was formulated a universal military training scheme. The following year the Federal Government introduced a bill for universal training. This measure provided that all able-bodied boys between 12 and 18 years of age should undergo training in cadet corps, and in 1909, the Defense Act, now so well known, was passed.

Australia's initiative in 1909, when the Defense Act was passed compelling all male citizens (with certain exemptions) to undergo military training, was an interesting departure in the political history of any part of the Empire. Evidence of its results are to be found in the wonderful military achievements of the Australian forces engaged on the different fighting fronts, for among them are large numbers who by reason of age were liable for compulsory service under the Defense Act in question. This is an important and not generally known fact, and will possibly to a great extent surmount the misconception of duty.

CATTLE-FEEDING STUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—By the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Regulation) Order 1918 the Food Controller has requisitioned all concentrated cattle-feeding stuffs, which were in the United Kingdom on Jan. 22, or such as may be imported, made or produced after that day and are not in the possession of farmers or other consumers. The articles thus requisitioned include all cattle-feeding cakes and meals, millers' offals, barley and oat offals, malt culms, kiln dust, and brewers' and distillers' grains. The chief object of the order is to obtain better control of the distribution of cattle-feeding stuffs and the release of held-up stocks. It is intended by these means to secure the forwarding of larger and more regular supplies to districts where the demand is most pressing and particularly to areas where supplies are required for dairy cattle. Manufacturers, importers, and dealers affected by the order are requested to continue to conduct their business as usual until they receive definite instructions from the Food Controller to adopt some other course.

SPANISH GENERAL
ELECTIONS NEARParties Conduct Electioneering
Campaign — Germanophiles
Busy in Effort to Return
Majority to the Cortes

II

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, on Feb. 23, 1918. By The Christian Science Monitor Special Spanish Correspondent.

MADRID, Spain.—The Spanish elections will be different from any others which have preceded them; whether they will be better or not is another matter. They will be fought on new lines, with parties which have recently gone through a considerable upheaval. For weeks past there has been much heard of the determination of the Government and others that in future Spanish elections shall be pure and honest, and that the uninfluenced vote and will of the people shall prevail in the selection of the members of the Cortes, or at least that it shall do so as much as it does in other countries. All open bribery and corruption, and the arrangements between parties for the disposal of seats, without giving the electorate a chance, were to be done away with. It was the demand of the Parliamentary Assembly that first met at Barcelona some months ago and afterwards in Madrid that the electioneering system in Spain should be drastically purified, and with moderate enthusiasm the point has been tackled on the part of the Government and others that have a good deal of governmental and other talk of an academic character about the privileges, the trust, and so forth, that are to be extended to the people. But he would be an amazing optimist who would declare his belief that the forthcoming elections will be devoid of the features that have made their predecessors something less than ideal. While there may be some increase in honesty and sincerity, it will arise from the sense of the people who have been thinking hard about recent affairs, and want some better explanation of the starvation question than has been given them. Such people may, for the first time, realize some of the true functions and properties of a vote.

If the elections were to be so pure and clean and straight, and were to reveal so well the will of the nation, it can only be said that none of the political parties have done anything to bring about the realization of such a dream. Apart from their peculiar methods, Spain has hitherto been much behindhand in electioneering systems. Her parties, though of great influence, have lacked electioneering organization; there have been no party funds to use at the proper time, and though occasional speeches have been made here and there, there have been no regular electioneering campaigns such as are conducted in other countries. Spain may or may not have been better without these things; but she is going to have them now.

The Germanophiles—or it might be said, plainly, the Germans—were the first to start business in regard to the forthcoming election, and they were able from unexplained sources to produce, it is said, the handsome sum of 30,000,000 pesetas with which Germanophile candidates will be backed all over the country. The object is to procure the return of a majority of Germanophiles, since it is believed to be certain that peace will come about in the lifetime of the new Cortes, and a Spanish Parliament favorable to the Central Empires will then be of inestimable value economically, politically and in every other way. For some time past this German gold has been doing its work in the capital and the provinces, and it will do much more on or about the date of polling.

Next the Regionalists determined to display a new efficiency and Señor Cambo, the vigorous Catalan leader, went marching and speaking all through Spain, advocating, in the course of the most thorough political campaign that has taken place in Spain, the virtues of a reformed constitution in which the different parts of Spain should have home rule and each contribute its share to a central government which would be reformed in many respects, the King and the Senate having their powers much modified. Señor Cambo abounds in enthusiasm; he is a veritable dynamo of energy, and after stumping through Andalusia and other parts he paid a flying visit to Paris, then rushed back to Barcelona, and in a day or two was again expounding the Catalan Regionalist truth to the people of Seville and thereabouts. Señor Cambo has also come to the conclusion that there must be party organization, and he has opened a Regionalist Party fund and is getting people to subscribe to it. Some of the older leaders of parties profess to be very shocked at such things, but Señor Cambo says that it is right to pay to make the truth known and he must do as others do. In the end the other parties will follow suit. A new era commences.

But the elections will possess many of their old and not wholly desirable features. The monarchist bloc, as it is called, meaning the arrangement come to between the moderate Conservatives, or Liberal Conservatives as the term is under Señor Dato, and the moderate Liberals chiefly under the Count de Romanones, is to be in operation again, despite the declaration of the Count some time ago that he would have nothing more to do with it. If it may be reinforced also by the García Prieto democrats, but whatever happens it will not have things so much its own way as in the past. It has been the custom for this monarchist bloc to arrange the seats that should be taken by the Conservatives and those that should go to the Liberals, and the remaining parties have had little chance against the combination acting in such close concert. It

was in this way that the famous rotary party system was established, which politicians said had ceased when the Coalition Government came to power. But it has new factors to face this time. The elements of the Left, embracing the Reformistas, Socialistas, and others and having the Regionalists largely with them, have made a bloc of their own and are going to fight hard with it.

Señor Melquíades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, at this moment declares that all the parties of the Left are firmly united as they have never been before, and will contest the elections in concert. He hopes for a brilliant success. In the past the Left have been a very disorganized and fractious lot, and have done poorly at the polls. Now he thinks that they will come strongly out of the election, and that with the régime feeling obliged to pay attention to the popular will, and making an open evolution toward the Left, the Reformistas will rise to governmental estate. Their chief menace, says Señor Alvarez, is the German agents who, with their money, are exerting themselves to the fullest extent against them, which has to be taken as a compliment and a hopeful sign.

Another factor which disturbs the old party system is the sudden access of energy and aspiration on the part of Señor La Cierva, the War Minister. He has now definitely set himself out to establish a great Cierva party, which will be Conservative and strongly independent, and will cut in somewhere perhaps between the Dato party and the Mauristas. This is a very striking development. Long ago Señor La Cierva was in a Maurist government and his period was not marked by popular contentment. Then, with a shadow upon him, he lapsed to semi-private life, and only fitfully appeared in public or made speeches in Parliament. He seemed to be left out of most of the great party intrigues. When I have discussed political things with him in Madrid he has said that the country was being ruined by too much politics, which, no doubt, was largely true. When Señor García Prieto came to form his Coalition Government and had a world of difficulties to contend against he looked round anxiously for men of capacity who might be prevailed to take seats in his Cabinet, and suddenly he thought of this man. It needed very little persuasion to induce Señor La Cierva to go into the Cabinet as War Minister; he saw the opportunities, with no official Conservative sections to bother him. Since he has been in the Cabinet he has carried things forward with an iron hand. The Left were furious at his appointment to a ministry which, while a coalition, was nevertheless supposed to be of Liberal or democratic tendency. But through many difficulties Señor La Cierva has held on, and he is now out for great conquests. He has already large numbers of candidates in the field and is supporting them as well as he can. The military element is supposed to be behind him, and he is running, a propaganda somewhat extensively. It is quite believed that a large number of La Ciervists will be returned to the Cortes, and what will happen then cannot be predicted. But these campaigns, with a Coalition Ministry in power, lead to some strange situations. For example, Señor La Cierva is here and there backing candidates against the candidates of his chief, Señor García Prieto, and seems to care for nothing. Consequently there are once again rumors of a ministerial crisis. Whatever else may be said of it the situation is intensely interesting.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a special meeting of the Law Society a resolution was passed declaring that the institution of a Ministry of Justice was necessary in the national interests.

Mr. Samuel Garrett, president of the society, speaking in the name of the council in support of the resolution, said that the present relations between the solicitors' branch of the legal profession and the public was unsatisfactory and referred to the growth of trade associations whose chief object was to submit trade disputes to lay arbitration, to the exclusion of lawyers. In every other civilized country, he maintained, it had been found necessary to establish a Department of State charged with the duty of supervising and maintaining the legal machinery. In those countries it was recognized that the administration of civil justice between the individual and State was one of the highest and most sacred functions of the Government, that it could not safely be left to custom or tradition or professional interests to provide and manage the machinery of special administration, but that the formation must be committed to a minister wholly divorced from judicial functions. The functions now discharged by various departments would naturally be collected into the hands of a Minister of Justice, and the gain to the public by this concentration of duties in one office would be immense. The present system led inevitably to overlapping, extravagance, and inefficiency. These functions included: the patronage now in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the president of the probate, divorce, and admiralty division, and the master of the rolls; the judicial patronage of the Home Secretary and of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the appointment of stipendiary magistrates, recorders, and judges, and officers of inferior and local courts; the dispensation of the prerogative of mercy, and the administration of prisons; the functions of the Board of Trade with regard to bankruptcy and companies winding up; and many of, if not all, the legal duties of the Treasury.

RATIONING SCHEME
FOR GREAT BRITAINLord Rhondda Gives Details of
Plans at Conference of Repre-
sentatives of Food Control
Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lord Rhondda recently addressed a conference of representatives of food control committees for London and the home counties which met at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

After thanking the committees and warmly acknowledging the work of the executive officers, Lord Rhondda said the war would be won on the soil of England by the economic strength of those who could last out longest. He also spoke of the queue problem as a grave matter that must be dealt with as soon as possible. Lord Rhondda likewise dwelt on the supreme importance of uniformity in regard to rationing schemes. Most of the committees in the London and home counties area, he understood, had accepted the scheme prepared by the Ministry of Food. He sympathized with the committees who had taken the initiative and had succeeded in eliminating queues, but he thought they would realize the need for uniformity in view of the fact that a national scheme of rationing would presently have to be started for certain articles.

"I am going to ask you," Lord Rhondda continued, "to make an addition to your scheme. I want you to start not only with rationing butter and margarine, but also meat. The meat position is very acute. To some extent, of course, it could have been foreseen, because the meat supply of this country in peace times came largely from abroad. Something like over 40 per cent, I think, of the supply for the civilian population, before the war, was imported. Naturally the importations of meat have been very largely restricted, and such supplies as come in are little more than sufficient to supply the army needs. You agree with me, I am sure, that the army must come first in supplies, but in view of the fact that we now have to rely on home supplies—and they contribute only 60 per cent of the whole—we have to make three pounds go as far as five pounds.

"In the next few months, the position of meat will be very difficult and very acute, but that, I hope, will improve. It is some satisfaction to know that, according to the census of cattle recently taken by the Ministry of Food and the Board of Agriculture, the total number of cattle showed only a diminution of 5 per cent. The fact of the matter is, cattle were killed too freely during the autumn, and, although the cattle are in the country now, they are not in a condition that is really desirable, and there would be a great waste if many of these animals were killed at the present time. There is no evidence that the farmers are holding back cattle to start with a level ration of meat for adults and a half-ration for children below six."

On the subject of queues Lord Rhondda denounced them as a menace to the country. They lent themselves to unscrupulous practices and led to a great deal of suffering. Before long the whole country, he said, would be put under schemes similar to those in operation on Feb. 25. From that date certain articles such as meat and fat would be compulsorily rationed. He cautioned the public not to expect too much from the schemes when they were first put into operation. He asked people to be patient if they did not get their rations at the shop at which they were registered. Distribution was the great problem of rationing, and he was quite alive to the necessity of every district getting its fair share.

"I am having the precise requirements of each district worked out," Lord Rhondda continued, "and I am setting up a distribution clearing house, which will be responsible for examining results and keeping them up to date. As to the sugar scheme, there has been a great deal of criticism from time to time. Four or five months ago it was welcomed with open arms; then it was found to be by no means fool-proof, on account of the great removal difficulties. It is because of this removal difficulty that I impress upon you the need of a uniform scheme throughout the country. Much was said about the sugar muddle. The scheme has, however, come into operation, and the sugar card rationing is, I maintain, a far greater success than any scheme put into operation in Germany. I want to beat the Germans in this, as I believe we can beat them in everything else.

"I believe the distribution clearing house will show how much meat, bacon, margarine and butter should go into different districts, making allowance for districts in which heavy work is being carried on. I hope to bring essential foodstuffs under my own control on these lines, and to throw into each district its ascertained requirements and leave the Food Control Committee to specify in what quantities and shops it is to be divided. This should mean a great saving in labor and transport, and it goes far to ration the nation as if it were an army."

As regards meat, Lord Rhondda said he recognized they had to face a grave situation, and he regarded compulsory rationing as urgent. "I am told from all quarters," Lord Rhondda proceeded, "that labor is prepared to go short provided that everybody goes short, and all classes share and share alike. I receive complaints that at present certain districts, certain shops, certain individuals, get more than their proper share. I recognize that there is justice in that complaint. I purpose forthwith, and I believe I am at last in a position to do so, to fix for every district in the country what is that district's fair

share of meat, or margarine. It will take a little time before the results are fully felt. But I shall not rest until I have been able to send into each district the share of foodstuffs to which it is entitled, leaving it to the food control committees to distribute it locally, in accordance with their own estimate of local needs. But I cannot do this unless the committees support me at every point, and, in particular, as regards meat. I am still waiting for a large number of committees to supply me with a return showing the markets from which the butchers in their area have been accustomed to buy in January and February. On receipt of this information the scheme of distribution as between producing and consuming areas can be completed."

Lord Rhondda also urged upon the committees the necessity of removing from the thought of the working classes any suspicion that certain people were getting a greater share of essential foods than they were. He also showed that it was ridiculous to suppose the Ministry of Food was holding up unnecessarily large stocks of food.

HOUSING SCHEMES
URGED BY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—A meeting convened by the Birmingham Women's Suffrage Society and the Birmingham Women's Labor League, and attended by delegates from various women's societies, was held recently in Birmingham to discuss the question of housing. A resolution was passed at the meeting urging the Government to deal immediately with the question of housing through the municipal authorities, and demanding that the fullest assistance should be given, both financially and by legislative means, to acquire land and undertake housing schemes. It was also recommended that the working-class organizations of both men and women in the district should be considered.

Mrs. Donaldson, of Leicester, presided, and in her address referred to the suffrage struggle that had now been won. During their battle for political rights, she said, the women had had a great political education. Seeing the evil of the reactionary forces which had debarrd them from citizenship, they had been forced to see in what direction the lines of progress lay. Now they were free to devote themselves to the political affairs of state and city, rather than to the petty party politics which for so long had occupied the energies of men. The most urgent and fundamental of these political questions, Mrs. Donaldson maintained, was the housing of the people, and it was their business as women to see that the houses constructed were homes, and not merely makeshift shelters.

Mrs. Chettle, organizer of the Women's Labor League, London, held that the planning of houses was much more the business of a woman than of a man. She laid emphasis on the importance, in future housing schemes, of securing good sites, proper orientation, ample garden and air space, and an adequate number of windows. She also alluded to the importance of having as many labor-saving devices as possible in the home. Mrs. Chettle also referred to the debt they owed to the Cadburys and the Levers for showing what could be done in the way of model housing, and said that now they intended to solve the problem in a democratic fashion. They wanted to do the work through the municipal authorities, which were their representatives, and they insisted that the working men and women of the country, and others interested, should be consulted before any action was taken.

A discussion followed, and a resolution was passed calling upon the city council to use all its present powers, and any others that might be granted to it, to proceed immediately to provide houses to meet the acute need, and urging that the opinion of the working class organization should be consulted.

GIFT OF AEROPLANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An additional sum of £2250 has been collected in the Malay Peninsula through the agency of Mr. C. Alma Baker of Kinta, Perak, for the purchase of an aeroplane for the use of the Royal Flying Corps, which will be named "Malaya 35, the Chinese Loyalty."

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LETTERS

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:—

Dear Sir: The demand of the medical profession in regard to the drafted man is such that I appeal to this international newspaper, this defender of human rights, to protest against compelling young men to submit their clean and healthy bodies to compulsory serum inoculations and vaccinations.

As a soldier in common with others, waiting to take my place in the ranks, and willing to sacrifice my life for the cause if necessary, cannot our Government extend in return its protection to those who disbelieve in this system of compulsion, this menace to man's inalienable rights? In fighting for liberty we demand liberty, but do we receive it when, under the control of discipline, with all civil rights withdrawn, we are compelled by fear of the guardhouse and loss of pay, to submit to this cruel, this barbarous, brutal experiment of compulsory vaccination? Religious interference would not be tolerated by the Government: why, then, bodily interference which is just as sacred, especially when your religion and your health go hand in hand?

The love, the joy, the privilege of being an American at this time fills my heart with gratitude, but to see this evil go on unmoored is an evil in itself. Will you not help us to proclaim the right and down the wrong?

A. SON.

Woonsocket, R. I., Feb. 23, 1918.

HAWAIIANS USING
BANANAS IN BREAD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—In order to assist in putting to good use each month some 25,000 bunches of bananas, and thus prevent them from spoiling on the wharves for lack of cargo space to get them to mainland markets, Honolulu bakeries are manufacturing a highly palatable and excellent bread, which contains from 30 to 50 per cent banana pulp flour, yeast and salt. This new form of "war bread" is now being used in large quantities in Honolulu, and many declare they prefer it to bread made entirely from wheat flour.

The movement to prevent the waste of bananas by using them at home was begun by the local branch of the National Defense Society, which inaugurated a campaign in which homes and business houses were asked to buy at least one bunch of bananas a week, the bunches selling from 50 cents to \$1, and weighing as high as 100 pounds. "Eat Bananas" has become a slogan in Honolulu, and the public has responded loyally in the effort to utilize the crop.

ROYAL CLUB FOR OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Committee of the Royal Club for Officers from Beyond the Seas announce that they have been able to make arrangements by which all officers domiciled overseas who are serving in the imperial forces are eligible for membership of the club with visiting London, without payment of entrance fee or subscription. Officers desirous of election should apply personally to: The Secretary, Royal Automobile Club Building, Pall Mall, S. W. 1.

SHIPMASTER REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office a bronze medal and diploma which have been awarded by the President of the French Republic to Mr. H. A. Browning, master of the ketch Frances, of Carnarvon, in recognition of his services in rescuing a child who had fallen into the harbor at Legue on Sept. 18 last.

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TEN IN WISCONSIN
SENATORIAL RACEFormer Governor McGovern,
Charles McCarthy, Victor
Berger and Others Announce
Candidacy—Fusion ImpossibleSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—In the 48 hours that have elapsed since Governor E. L. Philipp called a special election for United States Senator to fill the vacancy left by Senator P. O. Husting, 10 candidates have either announced their intention of making the race or have been put forward tentatively by their friends. The 10 are former Governor Francis E. McGovern of Milwaukee, Progressive-Republican; Richard Lloyd Jones of Madison, politically Independent but a firm supporter of President Wilson; State Senator Platt Whitman of Highland, Conservative-Republican; Walter Corrigan of Milwaukee, staunch La Follette man and counsel for the Senator in his libel suits at Madison; Lieut.-Gov. E. F. Dittmar of Baraboo, La Follette man; James Thompson of La Crosse, Progressive-Republican; Dr. Charles McCarthy of Madison, Republican, now connected with the Food Administration at Washington; W. H. Hatton of New London, Progressive-Republican and former candidate for Governor; Victor Berger of Milwaukee, Socialist; Joseph E. Davies of Madison, Democrat, now Federal Trade Commissioner at Washington and friend of President Wilson.

Mr. McGovern has announced his candidacy on "the paramount and vital issue of patriotic support of our President and Government in vigorous prosecution of the present war to a righteous and lasting peace." Mr. McGovern was the opponent of Senator Husting when the latter was elected by a very close vote. Mr. McGovern supported Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago in 1912, and since has been alienated from Senator La Follette. He has a large personal following.

The Governor, it is reported, is now considering making an appeal to the Legislature to change the election laws so as to permit loyal men to unite on one candidate at the primary. As the law now stands, candidates must run as party men, thus blocking fusion. The Governor has heretofore refused to listen to any plan for changing the election laws, if he fails to act now, or if he finds it impossible to act at this late date, political observers say that there is little hope of making the election a straight test of Wisconsin's loyalty. The chances of electing a satisfactory candidate are greatly decreased thereby.

Congressman Lenroot is mentioned in connection with the senatorial situation, but it is believed that he will probably not make a race.

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

the air fighting seven hostile machines were brought down and two were driven out of control. Three British machines are missing. On Thursday night, 678 bombs were dropped, including 300 on the enemy night-bombing aerodrome southeast of Le Cateau. Nineteen direct hits were observed on the hangars. One British machine failed to return.

Turks Retire in Palestine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—General Allenby reports that the "enemy, dislodged from the Jericho area, retired north of the Wadi Auja, on the northern bank of which they have left posts on high ground, and eastward across the Jordan, on which they hold a bridgehead at El Choraniye. Otherwise there is nothing to report."

Operations in Africa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The War Office states that in Portuguese Nyasaland, the main German forces dislodged from Ludjenda Valley, have moved southward from Mt. Arika area toward the Upper Lurio River. The Malokera post of Upper Lurio was recaptured by Portuguese troops on Feb. 15 and the German main body is since reported to have moved eastward along and north of the Lurio, followed by the British. Despite the heavy rainfall the British column from Port Amelia is approaching Mesa.

German Raid Repulsed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A hostile raiding party was repulsed with some enemy losses east of Armentieres early today. Sir Douglas Haig reported. The enemy artillery showed some activity in the Messines sector and southwest of Cambrai.

Further German Successes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German forces have reached Jitomir, in Volynia, the Berlin War Office announced today.

At Rovno, the statement said, the whole staff of the Russian special army was captured, with the exception of the commander-in-chief, who fled.

Pernau has been occupied.

Storm troops of the Sixteenth Hussars took Dorpat, capturing 3000 prisoners and hundreds of automobiles.

Artillery Active Near Tahrue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The artillery was active around Tahrue, in the Champagne sector, and in the border region of Upper Alsace, the

French War Office announced today. North of the Allette, French raiders brought in prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement, made public on Sunday, reads as follows: The British and French troops displayed great activity in reconnoitering at many points on the front. Strong French detachments attempted to push forward over the Allette into Chevrengy. They were repulsed by a counter-thrust in front of the southern edge of the wood. On the western bank of the Meuse our storming troops brought prisoners from the French trenches.

In the Vosges we fought successful reconnoitering engagements. West of Mulhausen French battalions, after a violent bombardment of several hours, attacked on both sides of the Doller. Near Lower Aspach French attacks broke down before a counter-attack. In the vicinity of Exbrucke and Lower Burnhaupt attacks broke down before the fire of Bavarian troops. Fourteen prisoners remained in our hands.

East of the Brenta River the Italians advanced to the attack at Col Caprille in the evening. They were repulsed by our fire.

Yesterday's communiqué says in Esthonia, the Germans were everywhere greeted joyfully, and despite enemy resistance at some points are approaching Reval. At Valk, on Friday, a squadron of German Hussars saved the town from destruction and 1000 prisoners were taken and 600 German and Austro-Hungarian war prisoners liberated. Small detachments reached Ostroff on Saturday and Saxon troops captured 1000 prisoners at Balbinovo. Borisoff was occupied. The operations in support of Ukraine are being proceeded with as planned. The Germans have entered Iskorost. A train entering Sheplevka with Great Russian troops was held up and the troops disarmed.

Saturday's communiqué reports the German occupation of Valk and that the German forces reached Dubno.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The week-end communiqués indicate considerable raiding and artillery activity by both the British and German forces. Unfavorable weather interfered largely with the aerial work, although three hostile aerodromes were bombed on Saturday night in the River Lys Valley, all British machines returning safely.

The British War Office on Sunday issued a statement which reads as follows:

A raid attempted by the enemy troops on Saturday night in the neighborhood of Broodseinde was repulsed. The hostile artillery was active throughout the first half of the night in the Passchendaele sector.

On Friday night hostile raids against Belgian posts in the neighborhood of Merckem were successfully driven off.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office on Sunday issued the following statement:

Rather heavy artillery fighting occurred during the night in the regions of Vauxaillon and Chavignon, in the sector of Butte du Mesnil and on the left bank of the Meuse. A German raid against small French posts south of Corbary was without success.

In Upper Alsace a French detachment boldly penetrated the bridge at Aspach and the region northwest of Aspach le Bas, where it destroyed German defense works and set fire to a number of shelters. A captive balloon was brought down by French artillery. The French troops returned to their trenches after inflicting losses on the enemy forces, bringing back 15 prisoners and a machine gun.

On the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet.

Artillery actions of considerable intensity occurred in the region of Chambray, Apremont Forest and at several points in the Vosges and Upper Alsace.

Eastern theater, Feb. 23: The day was quiet. The enemy artillery showed some activity in the region of the Struma and west of the Vardar. On the Serbian front a Bulgarian detachment was repulsed.

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian War Office on Sunday issued a statement which says:

Our artillery and the enemy artillery concentrated their fire at points east of the Brenta, and there was more frequent and harassing firing in the Giudicaria region, on the Asiago plateau, and in the vicinity of the Val Dobbiadene and of Montello. Along the middle course of the Piave and below there was brisk firing among scouting parties. At Capo Sile one of our patrols brought back a few prisoners from a reconnoitering expedition.

LORD BRASSEY PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Earl Brassey passed away last night. Earl Brassey, who was a well-known figure in English public life, was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, and entered Parliament in 1865. He was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1880-84, Secretary to the Admiralty 1884-85, and after serving on important commissions, he was appointed Governor of Victoria in 1895, a position which he held until 1900. Lord Brassey was an authority on naval and economic questions and was the author of several works on these subjects, amongst which may be mentioned, "The British Navy," in five volumes, published in 1881, and "Sixty Years of Progress," published in 1904.

ASFALT SHINGLES INDORSED

Amendment of the Boston building laws so that asphalt shingles may be used is urged by the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which voted in favor of this action at their last meeting. Under the present laws no asphalt shingles, unless satisfactory to the building commissioner, may be used.

LUIGI

We came out of Rome early in the morning because we wanted as many hours of daylight as we could get for the climb over the hills from Frascati to Tusculum and back.

The morning was radiant. An early spring morning with the Campagna at its best. The sky, which there seems always to be higher and wider than anywhere else in the world, wider even than across the prairie or the ocean, was a serene pale blue screened by a sensitive white mist. The arches of the great aqueduct striding across the country, turned to silver in the pale morning light, looked as solid and as age abiding as the hills themselves. Indeed, the whole stretch of country, in the eternal freshness of the morning and the spring, bore its everlasting air, the air it must have worn a thousand years before Paul went to Rome.

Time seems of no account on the Roman Campagna. The Via Appia, from which a road branches off to Tusculum, was built by the Censor Appius Claudius three centuries before Paul trod it. Cicero passed over it going in to Rome from his villa at Frascati, and the dust from his chariot must have blown back across just such a sheet of color as springs up round a motor car today. So, out on the Campagna, the past washes up to the present without exertion. The spring, the silver mist, and the young morning are one with the past, and we are, in this thing, one with Paul or Cicero.

The sun was gaining in power before Frascati was reached, but from the very heart of the dusty little town a cool green lane led up, under vines that overarched it, to the shoulder of a hill, the first of the foothills of Alban mountains. Northward lay the Campagna rolling back to Rome, and southward, the steep side of a hill which seemed to stretch interminably up toward the sky. Tusculum was beyond the hilltop. And with nothing but the sun and a map, we proposed to compass the way over the slopes and through the woods to Tusculum.

A guide eventually, however, we had, a guide who literally turned up, for, from out of a clump of bushes, he rolled over and over down hill, and into sight, and stopped at our feet. "Signor! Signora!" with cap in hand he poured forth offers of the best assistance in overflowing Italian. Should he take us to the villa, to anywhere, to everywhere, but somewhere—surely? This all with splendid gestures to make his meaning clear. A real urchin, now more than 12 years old, the eternal boy of every country under the sun, brown, ragged, and adventurous! We were going to Tusculum. "Sì, sì Tusculoume!" But Tusculoume was miles away, many, many, and very difficult of access. With spread of hands and shrug of shoulders he brought home to us our hopeless condition. Find Tusculoume alone? Impossible!

He was superb, altogether too good to part with. We took him! Transported with joy, he threw his arms out to indicate the charm of the sky, the beauty of the flowers, the fascination of ourselves, and the rapture of a day in our company. The mountains, Italy itself, the flowers, were all for us, and he was there to present them! Cyclamen and forget-me-nots, Signora was sure to like them! Bunch after bunch he picked, and knowing no Italian, Signora could not prevent him. Violets, how adorable! Violets for Signora! Luigi dashed to them in delight. Avanti, avanti, climb on, climb on, he admonished us, and presently he would be with us. We were overloaded with short-stemmed bouquets.

We tried English. "Enough, Luigi," indicating the size of our bouquets. "Ainuff, sì, sì, Signora. Ainuff." He threw out his arms. Surely all Italy was ours for the asking! Ah, glorious. Ecco, ecco! Anemones! Handfuls had to be abandoned, but Luigi gathered everything within reach. We tried French. "Luigi, attendez. Pas d'avantage." A grin. He dashed up a bank. More violets! "Nous en avons assez." Luigi was unmoved. At length a happy accident brought us to, "Trop! Trop!" "Ah, Signora, troppo, troppo, ah!"

Luigi was frantic with delight. He understood. He would cease. He scattered his handfuls to the winds. He had plenty, plenty to show us. But here! How steep! Ah, Signora, how steep! But happily there was a way where we might walk easily. Besides were not the mountains glorious? If we would look at them we would forget even the steepest!

We did not know a word of Italian but so glowing was our guide that to follow his mood was no trouble. Many, many a time, so he told us, ah, countless! had he not himself tired under a warm sun? But, lo, the mountains, even the line of their tops; these, he indicated royally with a tracing finger, had restored him, and then, Signora, behold he would run! He would leap! And the funny ways of birds, of rabbits, ah, how charming often!

Occasionally the going was extremely rough, and Luigi we suspected took us the longest way round, beguiling us with conversation, until a turn of the road should bring us face to face with some great view. Then he would indulge in a moment of rare silence while he watched the effect upon us.

Glorious? But these were only half the glories, despicable in comparison to those which were to come! Andate presto, hasten my friends, many wonders are yet to see!

Below on a small knoll which rose out of a shallow valley wood which seemed to be the ruins of a tiny chapel. We questioned Luigi. Of no interest he assured us. Avanti! on up to the mountains. But, yes, perhaps there was, after all, delight! A cow sometimes sojourned there: venite, venite! He rushed to an opening where once had been a door. Ecco! ecco! he screamed in delight, vacca! vacca! A white cow was lying

in the shadow. The rain? Possibly Cicero's, he murmured, but he was uninterested. Then, with sudden inspiration, A piece for Signora to carry away? Charming! A souvenir, sì. Armed with a stone Luigi would have knocked a piece from the drapery of a weather-worn figure which formed the corner piece. We stopped him. Not want it? Luigi was amazed. Sì, sì, well, then on to Tusculoume.

Tusculum itself proved to be as unimportant to Luigi as had the lonely little building on the knoll, but he knew it, knew it with a sound knowledge picked up from the guides that came occasionally with people from Frascati. "Teleonus," he spread his hands indicating that Teleonus possibly had built it. "Ecco, Signor! Scuola di Cicero!" which is the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The eternal boy, brown, ragged and adventurous

guides' name for the freshly excavated amphitheater. Here, indeed, was the wonderful arena, plainly visible, its surrounding seats in tiers, grass grown and open to the sky. We lingered, but Luigi was all impatience. Here, here—the theater! Here—the Forum! and here—the Piscina! the reservoir! He raced through the names. We stayed to talk, but the past held no interest for Luigi. Thoroughly bored, he waited by the gate. On our turning to go, however, he was all on fire again. The Castello! Come, come, very, very steep, sì, but who would mind that with such promise? Too steep certainly for donkeys, they could not climb here. But for the Signor and Signora. No? They were to see the prospect.

At length we stood on the great rock at the very summit under the rough cross. Luigi waved his cap. The everlasting, "Ecco, ecco," was repeated over and over again. Ecco Camaldoli. Ecco Monte Porzio, Signora. Look, beyond are the glorious Sabine Mountains. Behold the Campagna, the sea, the aqueducts, even Roma, Roma itself!

Luigi, with the air of a connoisseur, pointed out the mountains one by one. From "Roma" he swept the horizon with his arms. "Ecco, Tivoli!" Graphically he indicated the pouring of waters, their swiftness, the height of their fall; ecco, Soracte; and look, the Cimlinian mountains, far away, barely to be seen. A mist had fallen over them which was faintly red-dened by the lowering sun. The mountain range, far-stretching plains, the tree tops, the distant city, the vision was incomparable, and Luigi was magnificent, standing on the topmost point, cap in hand.

We turned to go. He came too, leading us down again to the gate. He assumed that we would return over the hills. No, Luigi, we said, we are going the shorter way. Ah, Signora!—oh the pity of it! The loss. Irreparable! He would kneel to us. The beautiful sun is descending. My friends venite! venite! he prayed. We bid him adieu. We pressed money upon him, which he put inadvertently in his pocket, and continued the argument. He was desolate. No longer need we have a guide? He would then go so sadly down without us. But if we must we must. So, addio, Signor. Addio, Signora. He had been happy; alas, all was now finished. He would go!

—K. L.

SWEDEN PLANS TO
TAKE ALAND ISLANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Reports from Stockholm state that an agreement has been reached between the White Guards and the local population regarding the evacuation of the Aland Islands.

Bills dealing with the right of Sweden to send conscripts out of the kingdom for special duties, and financial credits for the purpose of sending a guard of Swedish soldiers to the Aland Islands were introduced Friday in the Swedish Parliament, according to advices from Stockholm.

Professor Eden, the Swedish Premier, expressly emphasized that the project is to be carried out under an agreement arrived at between the rival factions of the Aland Islands. The Government intends to carry out only temporary measures until March 1, 1919, for the protection of the population of the islands, and that there is any political phase to the action of Sweden is denied.

GERMANY FINANCED ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—It is known that Germany has financially assisted 250 candidates at the elections which opened yesterday.

NEED OF HIGHER
TAX LIMIT IS URGEDMayor Peters Points Out That
This Is an Extraordinary
Year and Prices Away Above
Those of Previous Years

Mayor Peters, in his work of preparing Boston's budget of municipal expenditures for this fiscal year, sees more and more the necessity, it is declared, for legislation which will increase the present tax rate of \$6.52. It is declared, the Mayor believes, in order to carry out the municipal program he promised in his inaugural, and before that in his numerous campaign addresses, he will have to secure not less than a \$3 extension of the present tax limit. The Mayor is speaking to his friends about the tax limit extension bill, which he has introduced in the Legislature, and is seeking legislative support for the measure.

Mayor Peters points out that this is an extraordinary year in its demands upon the city. Prices for everything which the city buys have advanced far beyond the estimates of previous years and without the \$3 tax limit increase it is declared that he will be unable to continue the activities of the city in anything like the measure they have been conducted in the past. Without an additional power of expenditure the Mayor, it is said, would have to reduce the present estimates of the city department heads by more than \$4,000,000.

Available within the present tax limit for city purposes are \$14,911,216.42. An increase of the tax limit by \$3 would produce \$4,624,792.83, or should the Legislature grant the Mayor's request and pass the tax limit raising bill he has placed before it, an available total of \$19,536,009.25.

If the Legislature should refuse to give the city more than \$2 the total amount available would be \$17,994,416.64, as a \$2 tax-limit increase would produce \$3,083,195.25.

The total of estimates submitted by the city departments without any program for extraordinary expenditures for streets, amounts this year to \$18,800,000 so that even though the \$2 were made available, there would have to be cut from the estimated expenditures some \$800,000.

If \$2 only were allowed it would force the Mayor to prune further the estimates by at least \$750,000 to arrive at the same street program of last year when \$500,000 was furnished for repairs and reconstruction for streets by contract, \$100,000 for granolithic sidewalks and \$150,000 for Commonwealth Avenue.

GERMAN PAPER ON
BALTIC PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—One of the most noteworthy features of German press comment on the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk has been the stand taken by the Frankfurter Zeitung, the exponent, par excellence of the views of the Reichstag majority, in favor of the separation of the Baltic Provinces from Russia, and the readjustment of Germany's eastern frontier. There appears to be a possibility that this attitude on the part of the Frankfurter paper is due to its anxiety to prevent the triumph of that political school which pins its faith on a future alliance with Russia, and which seems inclined to forego, with that end in view, practically everything in the East on the ground that suitable compensation can then be secured by force of arms in the west. The Frankfurter Zeitung, with its underlying desire for an eventual rapprochement with England, would naturally be opposed to this policy, but even so its almost unqualified endorsement of the demand of the militarists for "security," in the east is unusual and constitutes a distinct advance in the annexationist direction on the part of the paper and of the circles it represents.

The Frankfurter Zeitung developed its views on the matter in question in two successive leading articles. Apart from the fact, it wrote in the first, that the position of the present Bolshevik Government in Russia was by no means certain; the all-important question was how easily or hardly the general axioms recognized by both sides would permit of application to the particular questions at issue, so that nothing remained over for settlement, and Germany and her allies were not "compelled to sacrifice anything essential of the decision which the war has made in their favor." In the east and southeast.

Recalling its pronouncement of a year ago, when the German peace offer was made, that a peace by understanding meant recognizing that the war had decided the eastern question, the paper went on to remark that the past 12 months had made that decision vastly stronger, and added that consequently, when negotiations were taking place on the "no annexations" basis, it was of the opinion that that did not mean that Germany gave up her demand so to shape the territorial and political groupings of her eastern frontier in Poland, Lithuania and Courland, and also in the Balkans, that they might give her a guarantee of her security and of permanent peace.

Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary, it declared, could renounce the opportunity given them by the successful result of their war of defense to reorder the world to their advantage. These regulations and changes could take place without forcible acquisitions of territory, but the results of the war must form the real political basis of the negotiations over these questions, even if there

ANTI-AID ACTION
VALIDITY ATTACKEDMove in Massachusetts Legislature
to Obtain an Opinion From
Supreme Court Said to Involve
Entire Convention Proceedings

The move made in the Massachusetts Legislature by Senator Chamberlain of Springfield to obtain an opinion from the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Anti-Aid Amendment, adopted by the voters last fall, is believed by members of the Constitutional Convention, which framed the amendment, to involve the validity of the entire proceedings of the convention.

Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton, one of the supporters of the Anti-Aid Amendment in the convention, believes any ruling by the court would react upon the proceedings of former constitutional conventions held in Massachusetts. The opinion is expressed that if the proceedings of the convention were declared invalid, such a ruling would even nullify constitutional provisions adopted by the convention of 1820, which have been in operation for nearly a century.

Senator Chamberlain says several lawyers have questioned the validity of the Anti-Aid Amendment and that the Legislature, having before it the question of either taking over or abandoning the textile schools, as a result of the amendment, which prohibits state appropriations for private institutions, other than charitable institutions, ought to know the status of the amendment before enacting pending legislation.

Officials at the State House recall that upon several occasions the Supreme Court has stated it could not properly give the Legislature an opinion on a question not formally pending at the time the opinion was asked. While the constitutional convention is still in existence, the Anti-Aid Amendment has been approved by the electorate and is now, apparently, a part of the State Constitution.

The matter is now in the hands of the rules committee of the Legislature, and has not yet been formally presented to the Legislature. Senator Chamberlain made his move when the rules committee took up an order by Representative Collins of Edgartown for a Supreme Court opinion as to what extent the Constitutional Convention may spend money for its proceedings without specific appropriations by the Legislature.



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WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS FOR BOSTON

Speedy Development of Port as
Storage Center and Place of
Embarkation Expected to Fol-
low End of Land Negotiations

Speedy development of Boston as one of the storage centers and ports of embarkation for the United States Army is expected to follow the conclusion of negotiations in Washington Saturday, which provide for the taking over of 2,500,000 feet of State-owned land in South Boston by the War Department. On this site, already developed somewhat by the Waterways Commission of Massachusetts, the War Department plans the erection of warehouses with near-by wharves and interlacing railroads. John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts commission, and William S. McNary, a member, represented the State in Washington and Major Wells and Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals were the army representatives. The price, understood to be more than \$1,000,000, includes no profit for Massachusetts and is characterized by General Goethals as "most patriotic."

What this federal construction in South Boston will mean to New England in giving it a port equipped to handle a large amount of export or import business, is explained by Mr. McNary, who says "this will put Boston back where she belongs: as one of the great shipping centers of the Atlantic seaboard." Permanent ownership of this tract of land is not contemplated by the Federal Government, as a provision in the transaction allows for the re-purchase of the land by Massachusetts whenever the Federal Government decides to sell it.

The quick way in which the land transactions were completed in one day at Washington is taken as an earnest of what may be expected in the way of actual construction. Dredging for the wharves is expected to start within a few weeks. Altogether the construction work and the improvement of the ground along reserve channel beyond the L Street bridge, is expected to total \$2,000,000, as provided in the Urgent Deficiency Bill in Congress. This bill has yet to pass the Senate, but no opposition is expected. In Massachusetts Governor McCall and his council have yet to take action on the proposed development.

About 2,000,000 square feet of floor space is to be afforded by a six-story structure and three-story dock proposed to be built, and equipment is to consist of the most modern loading and discharging machinery.

It is planned to have the dock parallel to the reserve channel, which has been dredged to a depth of 30 feet of mean low water, and buoyed. Already established railroad connections are near at hand, as are the developed Commonwealth piers.

THE PROGRESS OF JOHN LACKINGTON

A neat little calf bound volume, gold stamped and ornamented, leaves musty and discolored by its existence of a hundred years and more. Facing the title page peers forth the author, in unique and frilled shirt critically observing his readers, who in this hurrying generation are few and far between, one imagines. This little man with the high forehead and keen eyes is John Lackington, the Eighteenth Century bookseller, a famed man in his walk of life who, out of love for pen and paper, it would seem, bequeathed his Memoirs to posterity. The little volume was worth having at half a crown, from one of the many dealers in books old and almost new in the Charing Cross Road, though it was not exactly the quarry which had been the motive of a leisurely descent from Wardour Street into the Road, at a time on a Saturday afternoon when queues are forming at the pit doors, and the man with the barrow is doing a brisk trade in fruit for Sunday's dinner, or in chestnuts, piping hot from his glowing little stove. Within a stone's throw are the bookshops—books set out on stalls, books piled high on the floors, books in melow call covering the walls. Sufficient unto that day was the little volume vaunting a new edition with "original humorous Stories and Droll Anecdotes" as cheerily as it did 100 years ago from the "Temple of the Muses" and all booksellers in London town. For John Lackington, from crying apple pies in a Somersetshire town, ended as the famous bookseller of that "Temple of the Muses" in Finsbury Place, a bookshop as large as to allow of a coach and six being driven into its portals. Not only as an apple pie seller of amazing business capacity did John Lackington early "begin to make a noise in the world," but also as a writer of Almanacs on market days, before and after Christmas, to the infinite chagrin and discomfort of the itinerant vendors of Moore, Wing and Poor Robin. So his Memoirs tell, and from such a beginning it will be seen how promising of a life story, free from the dry-as-dust, was this little volume of life's experiences written as letters to a friend, with the inevitable beginning and ending—"Dear Sir" and "I am, dear Sir, your Friend."

Within this quaintly rigid form, the story develops, the story of Lackington's life written from the vantage point of the Temple of the Muses, and, continually peeping over the shoulder of the erier of apple pies, of the young apprentice and the fervent disciple of Mr. Wesley, is that slightly cynical bon vivant, the successful bookseller of Finsbury Place. At 14 years of age he travels from Wellington to Taunton with his father and is apprenticed to a worthy Anabaptist. The apprentice lives with the family and all is peaceful enough until the eldest son George hears a sermon by

one of Wesley's preachers, and experiences such a glowing up of the heart that never a quiet day did the family know thereafter. On the long winter nights, bending over their work, there are long discussions on the doctrine of original sin; the "good mistress" sits for hours with the Bible in her lap learning up texts from St. James, upholding the necessity for "works," with which she may parry the blows dealt her by her son George, or that but too quick apprentice, on the sufficiency of justification by faith. The apprentice owns that he is embarrassed by St. James, but ends by setting the apostle down in his own mind as not quite orthodox.

The first acquaintance with a book other than devotional made by the future king of booksellers occurs at the annual fair held near the St. James' churchyard in Bristol. It is a pathetic little tale in which Lackington and his friend Jones, strolling among the stalls, pick up a Homer who they somehow or other had heard was a great poet. They knew nothing of Pope's translation and having chanced on a Hobbs's, the reading of it gave them many a puzzling hour. With the Homer, Lackington picked up a Poetical Paraphrase of Epictetus's Morals and "he read the book over and over in raptures," convinced the teaching of the stoics had bestowed upon him a sure shield "from the smiles and frowns of fortune." The booksellers' shops he did not dare visit, because he did not know what to ask for. And that there were thousands in England in the same plight he feels able to affirm from his experience as a bookseller.

After existing with his wife in Bristol on 4s. 6d. a week, he resolves to come and mend his fortunes in London, saving his religious scruples with the consoling thought that if London was a Sodom, as he much feared, and he was undoubtedly a second Lot, and besides, were there not already many of "the Lord's people" there? London spelt good fortune for Lackington and his wife, and they are both soon engaged in buying themselves new "cloaths." He insists that she should exchange a "superfine broad cloth cloak" which has done her in the bad Bristol days for one of silk, while he, who had never found out the need of a great coat, makes this important discovery in the winter of 1773 and buys one made of Bath-coating in Rosemary Lane and in quaint circumstances.

Having spent much on furniture for a room of their own, which they survey with the unfeigned delight of sole owners, they arrive at Christmas eve with half a crown to buy themselves a "festival dinner." He is desired by his wife to go and buy it, but passing a bookshop on the way he stumbles on a Young's Night Thoughts, forgets the dinner, puts down the half crown and hastens home. After making some particular inquiries as to where he can possibly have stowed the joint, Mrs. Lackington guesses what has happened. A confession, though an unrepented one, is followed on the part of Mr. Lackington by a harangue on the merits of intellectual joys as compared with those of the table. There was nothing for it but resignation, and it would appear that Mrs. Lackington excelled in the art. On the following Midsummer Day, Lackington opened his first bookshop in Featherstone Street, with a few Methodist books, Young's Night Thoughts, and a few other trifles, mostly divinity. So pleased was he at the appearance of his little shop, with his name over it, that, with Nebuchadnezzar, he said: "Is not this great Babylon that I have built?" which scared Mrs. Lackington into cautioning him against the vanity of this world's riches.

PLANS TO ENTERTAIN ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

Plans for the reception and entertainment of the Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Lord Archbishop of York, in Boston early next month are already being made by municipal and state officials and organizations. The Boston Chamber of Commerce will act as host at a special luncheon on March 11, tendered in honor of the Archbishop of York, at the Hotel Brunswick.

The visit of the Archbishop of York to the United States is not in the capacity of an ecclesiast but as an informal representative of the English Government. A carefully planned itinerary has been arranged for him which includes a conference with President Wilson. Plans have been made for a mass meeting in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the evening of March 11 at which Governor McCall will preside and another meeting the next day in Faneuil Hall at which Mayor Peters is expected to preside. At both of these meetings the Archbishop will be the guest of honor.

A citizens' committee, composed of 100 representative citizens of Boston will be formed as a part of the program for the Archbishop while he is in this city.

PASSES NEEDED BY VISITORS TO DOCKS

According to instructions just issued by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, every person having any business on a wharf or dock along the Boston waterfront will have to be equipped with an official pass in order to pass the United States guards now on duty in the barred zone, or the guards which the owners of docks and wharves have themselves employed. Mr. Mitchell had a conference today with 35 wharf owners relative to the issuance of the passes.

Already more than 50,000 permits are in readiness for distribution, according to United States Deputy Patrick J. Duane, who has handled much of the work along the waterfront since war was declared. He says that a nearly perfect system of checking up of those employed in the barred zone prevails in Massachusetts through the cooperation of employees, and owners of property with government officials.

CAMP DEVENS DRILL DAY IS LENGTHENED

Increased Instruction to Be Carried Out in All Departments in Accordance With Order of Major-General Hodges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—New orders, lengthening the drill day by an hour and 15 minutes, have been issued by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, and hereafter reveille will be sounded at 5:45 o'clock a. m. with retreat at 5:30 o'clock instead of at 4:45 as formerly. With longer days, increased instruction will be carried out in all the departments of training. In addition to the regular bugle calls, the whistle at the fire station will be blown at both reveille and retreat. Another order states that no furlough or leave of absence will be granted except in cases of absolute necessity, and if brigade commanders do see fit to grant them, they shall be for not longer than one week.

Plans are complete for the reception of about 900 recruits from upper New York State due to arrive here late this evening. The men will be met at the Ayer railway station by camp officials and will be taken direct to the depot brigade, where they will be examined, and each man will be given his supper and assigned a cot.

Draft board officials were at the cantonment today conferring with division officers relative to the arrival of the Boston men on Tuesday.

Today the various units have been busy with intensive drilling, the infantry and engineer regiments leaving the camp at an early hour for a hike under heavy marching orders. They will not return until retreat is sounded. Marches, as well as infantry drill, skirmishes, and sub-caliber rifle practice will be a feature of the daily drills from now on.

The military police officials report that no soldiers from the cantonment were found in Lowell over the week end, orders to remain away from the city having been well carried out. It is learned that men are now going to Lawrence, and camp officials and secret service men are assisting the military police in their campaign against bootlegging in that city.

The regimental band of the three hundred and first artillery will give a concert in the Harvard Music Building this evening, under the leadership of Sergt. Harrison Keller.

Soldiers' Information Bureau

The Boston Soldiers' Information Bureau has opened offices in City Hall, Boston, the object of the organization being to secure the name and complete record of every Boston man in the army and navy. These names will be catalogued, and by this means the bureau hopes to keep in close touch with Boston men, even those engaged in the service of the Allies.

The members of the committee having in charge this work are: Michael H. Corcoran, Harold Peabody, James R. Nicholson, and Felix Vorenberg, who are assisted by the Boston Public Safety Committee. While several of the volunteer workers are civilians, many of the canvassers are members of the tenth regiment of the state guard.

Charges Are Unfounded

The United States War Department has completed a thorough investigation of the alleged plot by which harmful matter was said to have been placed in sweet chocolate manufactured by the Massachusetts Chocolate Company, and has found that the charges were entirely without foundation.

Naval Reservists on Active List

Commandant Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard has received orders from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, to return to the active list all naval reservists whose absence from their regular duties is not imperative at this time. Secretary Daniels points out instances of naval reservists being placed on the inactive list for reasons which did not justify inactive service, such as having dependents, being employed by shipbuilding concerns, and students of divinity who are not being exempted.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States gets new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Among the suspicious circumstances which have caused a special investigation of the fire in a lumber yard in Worcester, Mass., are the facts that four separate fires were seen at the start and that a large shipment of wood for the Government was about to leave the yard. State police began their investigation today and Wesley N. Avery, chief of the Worcester Fire Department, expresses the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Fire of unknown origin in Uxbridge, Mass., Sunday destroyed a farmhouse, barn, live stock and provisions. The farmer was away on his milk route when the fire was discovered and the family had barely time to escape before the house was destroyed.

ELIMINATION OF THE MIDDLEMAN IS URGED

Elimination of the middleman as the solution of the high cost of living problem was urged by Gov. Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, at a forum meeting in the Harvard Congregational Church, Dorchester, Sunday

night. Governor Frazier, a farmer himself, belongs to the Non-Partisan League of the West, and explained the growth of the movement in the face of opposition by the older political parties. "The farmers get the profits and the consumer gets stung," he said, adding that the league was doing away with these conditions in the West through elimination of the middleman and selling direct to the consumer from the producer.

At a meeting at the Boston City Club, Saturday, Governor Frazier told of the league and added: "There is going to be a change, and you may as well get ready for it. When a farmer sells for 70 cents a bushel of potatoes which the next spring, after four months, in a city 200 miles away, sell for \$5.50 a bushel, there is something decidedly wrong. Food must go from the producer to the consumer by the quickest, cheapest, most efficient manner. When 2 per cent of the people have 10 per cent more wealth than the other 98 per cent there is something wrong."

NEW POLITICAL PARTY IN MAINE

Non-Partisan League Announces
Its Platform, a Feature of
Which Is Proposed Develop-
ment of Its Water Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—A new political party, to be known as the Maine Non-Partisan League, has been organized in this State and a complete state and county ticket has been drawn up, and already a candidate is being given consideration for the gubernatorial chair. The affairs of the new party are to be administered by a state executive board.

The platform was announced Saturday and it was seen at a glance that it has developed from action taken by wage-earners and believers in the development of public utilities, especially the conservation of the state's water power.

The fundamental aim of the league, to take over and develop Maine's water power, the program for which Representative Percival P. Baxter of Portland has labored industriously and which he urged upon Governor Milliken in a still unanswered letter, is indorsed in detail. Mr. Baxter expressed surprise at the formation of the league, stating that he knew nothing of its organization.

The following is the tentative platform, subject to a state convention to be held in May:

1. A government of, by and for the people, which means that the people must rise up and take the Government, both state and national.

2. The national initiative, referendum and recall.

3. Government ownership and operation of public utilities, especially of railroads, coal, iron and copper mines, telegraph, telephone and water powers.

4. To lower the cost of living the Government should regulate prices, and to make such regulations effective, we advocate national, state or city ownership of grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses, flour mills, fuel yards and other agencies of distribution.

5. The farm loan law to be so amended as to make it more within the reach of all farmers and of all farm purposes.

6. All taxes to be assessed on actual land values exclusive of farm improvements. All land held out of use to be taxed at its full rental value.

7. All war profits and all incomes in excess of \$10,000 to be conscripted by the Government while the war lasts.

8. We strongly advocate the adoption of the Swiss democratic military system, instead of a large standing army.

9. We concede the right of labor, wherever employed, to organize for mutual benefit and protection and to take actual part in political campaigns.

10. We favor any legislation that will tend to improve the condition and increase the pay of wage-earners which does not discriminate against farmers of any other class.

11. We believe that as soon as this war closes, this country should enter into treaties with all other countries for disarmament and the settlement of all differences by an international tribunal.

LABOR'S ATTITUDE CALLED A MISTAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Stating that the American Federation of Labor has "made a sad mistake in aligning itself with the liquor interests" and laid itself open to a charge of being undemocratic in letting five per cent of its membership dictate the policy of the organization, Mrs. James W. Algeo, president of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Party, urged ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the State Legislature at the Peoples' Forum, Sunday.

"In falling to indorse prohibition, they lay themselves open to three distinct charges," said Mrs. Algeo. "First, undemocratic, in that 5 per cent of its membership has dictated the policy of the organization in supporting the liquor interests; second, it is inhumane, because no consideration has been given to the voice of the women and children of the laboring class, and third, in allying itself to the vice interests, labor is digging for itself a pit from which it will be hard to escape."

Carl Minckley of Milwaukee, organizer for the Brewery Workers' Union, opposed prohibition.

BOSTON CHARTER CHANGE FAVORED

Legislative Committee Hears the
Arguments on Question of One
Term for Mayors and Abolish-
ment of the Recall Provision

A movement to alter the Boston city charter to do away with the mayoral recall, and to prevent a mayor succeeding himself in office, was discussed before the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs at a public hearing today. The committee also heard arguments bearing upon the bill of Senator Lawler to reorganize the Boston assessing department.

Following the hearing, the committee voted unanimously to report the bill to abolish the recall and to make the Mayor ineligible for reelection after a single four-year term. A bill to make the recall operative by the vote of a majority of the voters voting on the question received an adverse report.

Francis N. Balch, a member of the Boston Charter Association and chairman of the committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which has the charter change under consideration, told the committee that nine years of experience under the existing charter shows the need of the contemplated change.

"Under present conditions," Mr. Balch stated, "the Mayor has to suit the desires of the political chieftains who, at the end of two years of the mayoral term, might be disposed to start a recall campaign. When we framed the charter we believed the mayor would have to go before the people at the end of two years, not before the politicians."

"If we are going to abolish the recall, as provided in pending legislation, we should also provide for a one-term mayorality and thus eliminate the need for any mayor to build up a powerful political machine to insure his reelection."

James A. Watson, city councillor, advocated his bill to permit a majority of the voters who cast their ballots at a given election to recall the Mayor, instead of requiring a majority of the total registered vote. In 1913, he said, if 56,225 citizens had voted in favor of recall and only two were opposed, the recall would have been ineffective. He said: "Let's have a workable recall, or else strike it out of the charter."

John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel for Boston, favored the one-term mayor bill, but thought it should not preclude a mayor from ever holding the office again. Senator Lawler thought it was in the interests of the citizens to wipe out the recall and give Mayor Peters an unhampered opportunity to give Boston a good administration. Karl Adams of the City Law Department, favored the bill.

Representative Atwood of Boston believed it undesirable to permit a mayor to be annoyed by politicians in the middle of his four-year term. Representative McGrath of Dorchester opposed the proposal to abolish the recall, especially without a referendum to the voters. Senator McLaughlin of Boston believed no charter change should become effective until the next City Hall régime.

FURTHER DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has today asked another deficiency appropriation of about \$5,000,000 for war work. Of this amount, \$4,506,999.30 is needed to pay the expenses of the increased number of War Department employees and \$938,140 was asked for the quartermaster's corps.

At the same time, W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, asked Congress for a deficiency appropriation of \$300,000, which he said was necessary to meet increased expenses of forcing the Espionage Act.

In both instances it was asked that the requests be included in the present deficiency bill as Senate amendments.

HEARING ON WAGE BOARD

Two bills, one calling for the repeal of the law establishing the Minimum Wage Commission, and the other that the duties and powers of the commission be transferred to the State Board of Labor and Industries

Jordan Marsh Company

THE UNITED STATES FOOD CONSERVATION BOOTH

On the Street Floor, Main Building, Is Now Exhibiting

OILS FATS OLEOMARGARINE

THE EXHIBITS AT THIS BOOTH are arranged to ASSIST the Government in the CONSERVATION of Food, and are under the Auspices of the Women's Municipal League.

Your Help Is Needed
Food Experts in Attendance
Watch the Booth
For Change of Exhibit

Jordan Marsh Company

were given a hearing before the legislative committee on Administration and Commissions. Manufacturers and trade associations from all parts of Massachusetts sent representatives to favor the bills. Only one speaker, Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the National Consumers League was heard in opposition, before the hearing was adjourned until afternoon.

MASSACHUSETTS IS URGED TO RATIFY

Prohibition Amendment Topic of
Address by H. P. Faris, Who
Attacks Claim That Saloon Is
Valuable as Revenue Producer

Arguments that the saloon in the community is valuable as a revenue producer were denounced by H. P. Faris, Missourian banker and treasurer of the National Prohibition Committee, who spoke in Boston on Sunday. He declared, in an address before the Tremont Temple Brotherhood, that the saloon merely acts as the collector of that revenue and retains for itself all but 5 per cent of the collections.

"The ordinary tax collector," Mr. Faris explained, "is glad to collect money for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent, but this 'extra' ordinary collector wants to reverse the proposition and turn in only 2 1/2 to a possible 5 per cent of his collections, and keep the balance for himself."

The economic side of prohibition was dwelt upon by the banker, who has been in Boston for a week to take part in the "Ratification Sunday" drive, in which many of the Protestant churches throughout Massachusetts participated. He believed the National Prohibition Amendment would prove to be the most beneficent law ever enacted by the United States Government, referring to Massachusetts' part in ratification, he stated:

"It is simply a question whether the good old Puritan State is willing to help in this great work of conserving food, fuel, men and efficiency, or whether she prefers to be a 'slacker' and wait for 36 other states to ratify." He urged Massachusetts to be among the 36.

Mr. Faris spoke in four churches on Sunday, and made the assertion that the brewing interests are worse for the Ship of State than ever Jonah was to the Tarshish boat.

"With scarcely an exception," he added, "the brewers are not only of German name, but are the greatest pro-German force in America today. Aside from the sinking of the Lusitania, the boches have not killed nor captured as many of our soldiers as have the liquor interests."

Dr. Wilbur E. Crafts of Waltham, D. C., spoke in eight Boston churches on Sunday and urged that every effort be exerted to make certain that Massachusetts is one of the states that will ratify the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Ratification Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—A meeting of nearly 2000 in the union services in the First Methodist Church here Sunday, unanimously adopted a resolution asking for ratification of the dry amendment by the Massachusetts Legislature.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS URGED

On a bill requiring the establishment and maintenance of continuation schools and courses of instruction for employed minors under 16 years of age, the committee heard State Deputy Commissioner of Education Small, Carlos B. Ellis of Springfield, Owen D. Evans, principal of the Boston Continuation School, Mrs. Charles F. Bates of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, Howard Brown of the Child Labor Commission and James T. Chase and B. Preston Clark in favor. Councillor Lewis R. Sullivan and Mrs. Frank W. Page objected to the bill.

ABSENTEES TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Copies of the law permitting Rhode Island citizens in active war service to vote for certain officers next November, have been sent by J. Fred Parker, Secretary of State, to the town and city clerks, and the boards of canvassers and registration, accompanied by a letter, calling attention to the act and its requirements. The officials are requested to proceed forthwith to furnish the Secretary of State a list of all citizens of their respective towns and cities absent in the service of the United States Army or Navy, who, at the time of leaving for such military service, on or after April 6, 1917, were qualified to vote, or who have since become so qualified. The list must be in the hands of the Secretary of State by March 15.

The Onward March of Progress

CHAPTER VI
The "Sale" Is
An Economic
Necessity

We hold a certain number of highly important economy events during the year, which some stores are wont to disguise by various sugar-coated alibis, but which we are proud to call "Sales." The business world has long since decreed that Sales have an absolutely legitimate place in modern retail trade. They are trade stimulators. They are prolific sources of economy for the shopping public. In fact, they serve a double purpose, for they are the vital balance wheels in the dealings between manufacturer or jobber and retailer. They relieve congestion, help to keep the manufacturer's, jobber's and retailer's stocks clean, making way for new goods and thereby keeping the factories running and retaining the wholesaler in business—a distinct benefit to all.

Jordan Marsh Company

All charge purchases made Tuesday, Feb. 26, Wednesday, Feb. 27, and Thursday, Feb. 28, will be entered on bill rendered April 1.

Store Open From 8:45 to 4:45

SENATORS START FOR HOG ISLAND

Four Members of the Commerce Committee to Survey Shipbuilding Project, Preparatory to Calling More Witnesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In accordance with a decision arrived at last week, several members of the Senate Commerce Committee left Washington at 8 o'clock this morning to visit Hog Island, Philadelphia, where the American International Corporation undertook, as agents for the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board, to build 200 cargo vessels for the Government. Among those in the party are Senators Reed of Missouri, Harding of Ohio, Vanderman of Mississippi and Nelson of Minnesota. Senator Fletcher, chairman of the committee, had intended to go to Hog Island, but suddenly decided to go to Florida. The committee requested Charles A. Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to accompany them on their visit. Francis T. Bowles, representing the Government at Hog Island, has made preparations to let the committee see exactly what the stage of construction at Hog Island is.

The committee does not expect to go into any details, or to verify or check in any way the testimony given in course of the hearings, the main intention of the senators being to familiarize themselves with the general conditions at Hog Island, with a view of calling up more witnesses. It is understood that the committee disapproves of the order recently given by Mr. Bowles to continue the building of all the 50 ships originally contemplated by the American International Corporation. Senator Fletcher pointed out in this connection that men considered the ablest shipbuilders in the country had given it as their opinion that work could not be carried on either efficiently or economically on such a vast scale in a new undertaking.

Foreign correspondents who have visited Hog Island within the last few days are represented as being impressed with the "wonderful efficiency" they witnessed at Hog Island. Mr. Bowles regards the Hog Island enterprise as the "greatest single piece of ship creation the world has ever seen."

Senator Nelson, who is willing to admit that it is the "greatest shipbuilding enterprise since the days of Solomon," takes objection to the phrase "ship creation," and like all the committee wants to get ships in 1918 and not promises for 1920.

The committee is very much interested in the transportation and housing facilities at Hog Island. One witness who appeared before the committee declared that it sometimes took the workmen four hours to go from Philadelphia to Hog Island. Senator Fletcher will introduce a bill providing that the street-car lines in the vicinity of the shipyards be taken over by the Government.

ITALIAN CHAMBER VOTES CONFIDENCE

Deputies Uphold Government After Speeches by Baron Sonnino and Signor Orlando

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—By 340 votes against 44 a vote of confidence in the Government was carried in the Chamber of Deputies after speeches by Baron Sonnino and Signor Orlando, which were very cordially received. Baron Sonnino referred to the indefiniteness of the speeches of Count von Hertling and Count Czernin. They contained numerous and elastic professions of agreement with President Wilson in the most general points of his peace aims, but the Brest-Litovsk negotiations furnished striking proof of the practical interpretation by the Central Powers of their supposed adhesion to President Wilson's views regarding a union of peoples and renunciation of all annexations.

The Italian demands as regards Austria-Hungary, Baron Sonnino said, correspond to ethical conceptions and to legitimate safety on land and sea. Where populations are mixed, equitable delimitations with mutual concessions must be obtained, unless a state of affairs is to be created leading to future conflicts. "We demand," he said, "no privileged situation for an offensive against anyone, but merely conditions indispensable to our reasonable security."

He reiterated that in the Eastern Mediterranean, in case of a settlement of others as a result of the war that the equilibrium of the states should be maintained. Such equilibrium was an essential condition for the sincere constitution and practical efficacy of a league of nations. While ready to recognize Albanian independence in conformity with respect for nationalities and self-determination, nevertheless the fate of Albania was of special interest to Italy as being intimately connected with the position of Avlona and a general settlement of the Adriatic question. In this case, Italy had no other object than defense against any possible interference or intrusion by other powers.

Finally, after a reference to the Allies' repudiation of the Ukrainian peace and to the Central Powers' action regarding the Poles and after a reference to the tendency in favor of a federal republic which seemed to exist in Russia, regarding which he said Italy only hoped that unhappy Russia would recover a stable regime

on the solid basis of popular liberty with a national government safeguarding her independence. Baron Sonnino concluded with an emphatic declaration of the necessity for greater unity of effort, whether between the states and armies of the Allies or in the nation itself between all parties and all classes.

Signor Orlando said the necessary quantity of corn was assured for Italy for the month of March, and he warmly thanked the Allies, who had reduced their own stocks of corn to provide for Italy's necessities. The necessary quantity of coal for Italy was also assured.

Referring to the new ideals which were being proclaimed in the world, Signor Orlando said he would never shut his eyes to these, but in order that they should triumph they must fight and win. He accused the Socialists of honoring these ideals, but not attempting to further them. In conclusion, he read an account by a Bohemian non-commissioned officer of the proud bearing and firm spirit of the Italian population of Frosinone, in Venetia.

LESSONS LABOR HAS LEARNED IN BRITAIN

Secretary of General Federation of Trade Unions in England Says Cooperation Between Employers and Men Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Maximum production can only be obtained, we have found in England, by cooperation between employers and organized labor," said W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. Mr. Appleton has come to the United States with other British labor leaders to help American labor with the experience British labor has gained during the war or stoppages of work arising out of claims for increased wages. We formed what was known as a committee on production. This was composed of three men, two of whom were business men and one a lawyer, to which committee all claims for advances in wages, which were not settled by conference between employer and trade union, were referred. Experience has shown the number of complaints to be too great for the one committee to deal with, however, and so that has been triplicated and the personnel remodeled. The original committeemen have thus become chairmen of the new committees having the assistance of the trade unions, and these committees are now dealing with about 30 cases per week, each a potential cause of strike.

"We have found," added the British labor head, "purposely cleaving to British experience rather than attempting to outline a policy for America, that wages must increase as the cost of living goes up, otherwise it is impossible for men to keep themselves fit."

"In order that we might avoid disputes or stoppages of work arising out of claims for increased wages, we formed what was known as a committee on production. This was composed of three men, two of whom were business men and one a lawyer, to which committee all claims for advances in wages, which were not settled by conference between employer and trade union, were referred. Experience has shown the number of complaints to be too great for the one committee to deal with, however, and so that has been triplicated and the personnel remodeled. The original committeemen have thus become chairmen of the new committees having the assistance of the trade unions, and these committees are now dealing with about 30 cases per week, each a potential cause of strike."

"We realize the American problem is much more complex than our own owing to immigration, the complexity of mentalities, and the multiplicity of languages and in view of all these things it is difficult to say what would be wise here. We can only state our own experiences and feel assured that Americans—both employer and organized labor—will be able to work out their salvation without involving the state in risk or loss."

Do you think these cordial relations of cooperation between employer and employee will continue after the war, the secretary of the British Trades Unions was asked. His position in organized British labor, by the way, corresponds largely to that of Samuel Gompers in the United States.

Mr. Appleton granted that there might, of course, be a recession in cooperative relations, but he did not think it would amount to much, for the British laboring man, he declared, had a fund of common sense, and a strong attachment to wife, home and children. He was willing, he said, to live in the present rather than to bother about the state of things a thousand years hence, and Mr. Appleton felt he would gladly continue in times of peace that cooperation with employers which had advantaged him in times of war.

Mr. Appleton said that one lesson of the war that had been learned as regards labor was that the eight-hour day was the best one for war work. At first in the great urgency of the demand, longer hours had to be worked, but the eight-hour day had demonstrated its necessity.

"The provision of housing," he observed, "is essential to the maintenance of industrial efficiency."

Mr. Appleton, with other British labor men, spoke here at the congress of national service under the auspices of the National Security League.

EXPLANATIONS SOUGHT
Mayor Peters today announced that he would ask several explanations from John H. Dillon, acting chairman of the Park and Recreation Department, for his removal and suspension of park employees. Among these are the suspension of Luke Dougie, assistant superintendent of greenhouses; the removal of Anthony S. McNeely, curator of the Franklin Park Zoo; and the suspension of William F. Conklin, former foreman mechanic at Franklin Park.

ALLIED WORKERS' LIST OF WAR AIMS

(Continued from page one)

and Labor member of Parliament, said that the next step of Labor and Socialism was to bring the matter before the German and Austrian people themselves.

The French delegate, Albert Thomas, former Minister of Munitions, declared:

"The war aims as outlined are the absolute minimum which we will accept, and if anybody tries to foist on us a peace not embodying these terms it will mean a revolution which will not halt until justice has been secured, even if it takes 15 years."

(Saturday)—M. Vandervelde, one of the Belgian representatives at the conference of Labor and Socialist parties in allied countries, presiding at the resumed conference in London stated yesterday that it was necessary to draw lessons from the failures of the Russian revolution. The great lesson was that democracy was committing an irretrievable mistake in throwing away its arms before militarism had been defeated.

"Whilst holding the olive branch in one hand," he said, "we have to hold the sword in the other. We have been forced to take up swords as the only means of defense. We must not forget that if we are able to assemble here, it is because the British Navy holds the seas, and millions of allied soldiers maintain the line. If the German offensive were to succeed, the resolutions we passed would be mere scraps of paper and of no more value than a bank note on the Russian State Bank."

The German Socialists had now a unique opportunity to confess their shortcomings, alone for past failures and secure with freedom for other countries their own freedom from militaristic and imperialist oppression.

Redrafted Memorandum

Points Emphasized Where Changes Have Been Made

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Labor memorandum on war aims as redrafted is a very lengthy document, but, as in the main, it is as previously published, it is only necessary to emphasize the points where changes have been made.

The section on a league of nations urges that states must be pressed to join such a league for the prevention of wars, which involves the complete democratizing of all countries. The rules on which the league will be founded must be included in the treaty of peace and will henceforth become the basis of the settlement of peace. This section has been redrafted so as to give the league of nations greater prominence and more explicitly defined duties and powers. Allied labor, as represented at the conference, aligns itself emphatically with President Wilson on this subject.

Section 3, dealing with the territorial question, is drafted in the light of the establishment of a league of nations which, it is remarked, gives an entirely new aspect to territorial problems. The league removes any reason or excuse for strategic protections and the supreme right of each people to determine its own destiny is asserted. This section is therefore altered so as to omit territorial adjustments for the purpose of removing an obvious cause of future international conflict, this being omitted in view of the powers assigned to the league of nations. The solid ground for territorial readjustments is now the national right of self-determination.

Liberation and reparation for Belgium are declared to be the first condition of peace.

The Alsace-Lorraine question is declared to be not one of territorial adjustment but of right, and its solution is indispensable if peace is to be either just or lasting. Germany, having herself broken the treaty of Frankfurt by her declaration of war in 1914, it is declared that the new treaty of peace "will make null and void the gains of brutal conquest and of violence committed against the people; France, having secured this recognition, can properly agree to a fresh consultation of the population of Alsace and Lorraine as to its own desires." The treaty will be guaranteed by the league of nations, and to this league France is prepared to submit the memorandum states, with freedom and sincerity of the popular vote, of which details can be subsequently settled, the organization of such a consultation as shall settle forever, as a matter of right, the future destiny of Alsace and Lorraine. The redrafting of this section makes it clear that the disannexation of Alsace and Lorraine must precede a plebiscite. The memorandum explicitly demands the liberation of Serbia, Rumania, Albania and other occupied territories, which demand is new as is also the reference to the Slavs and Slavonic territory. "The Slavs in Italian territory and the Italians in Slavonic territory must have full liberty of local self-government."

The memorandum is now more emphatic in demanding the reconstitution of Poland in unity and independence, with full access to the sea, and a new clause, possibly dictated by recent events, is that which refuses to recognize any annexation by Germany open or disguised of Livonia, Courland or Lithuania. It is a new provision, also, which asserts that while the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary is not proposed, the claims of the Czechs, Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs to independence are not merely a matter for internal decision, that national independence should be given when demanded, and that subject peoples should be free to substitute a federation of Danubian states for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The section on colonies has been redrafted. The conquered colonies of tropical Africa should be controlled

according to international agreement under the league of nations. The problem of other conquered colonies is left open and administrative autonomy for colonies in general, where sufficiently civilized, and progressive participation in local government for other colonies are recommended.

Finally a new clause proposes the holding of an international conference of labor and socialist organizations as a help to peace, the conference to be confined to organizations which have publicly declared their peace terms in conformity with "no annexations or punitive indemnities and right of all peoples to self-determination," and which are striving to secure their Government's adoption of those fundamentals.

No Time to Talk Peace

Mr. Gompers Says No Americans Will Meet With Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In reply to an invitation to attend or send delegates of the federation to attend a workers' conference to discuss peace received through M. Oudergast, a labor leader of Holland, from Karl Legren, head of the federation trade unions of Germany and a Social Democrat in the Reichstag, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in accordance with a speech recently made in this city, stated that no American worker delegates would meet with the Germans. Mr. Gompers said his reply made it very plain that American workers were now busily engaged in the task of defeating the Kaiser, and had no wish to attempt to modify the situation through peace parleys.

Opposition to Measure

GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—The Scottish ministers at a conference held on Friday, decided by a large majority against the Government Man-Power Bill under which more miners would be called to the army.

Man-Power Bill Upheld

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Durham Miners Association has decided to support the Government's Man-Power Bill and also that the various miners' associations should assist in the work of selecting the 50,000 miners who, the Government's bill provides, are to be drawn from the mines.

EAST BOSTON CAR SERVICE PROTEST

Spokesmen at Hearing Before Legislative Committee Testify as to Conditions

Laxity on the part of the Boston Elevated Railway and its motormen and conductors in the handling of traffic on East Boston lines was charged by spokesmen for the people of the island at a hearing on the question before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today. It was stated that schedules were so askew that cars were "virtually mobbed" during rush hours and that the supervision of the road was so lax that employees practically did as they pleased in the running of the cars.

The company said that during the past week it had remedied conditions to such an extent that service is now normal. It promised that this service would be continued. Because of this the commission decided to take no action until it could note whether the road would keep its promise.

After Representative William R. Hearn, who acted as leader of the East Boston Protestants, had informed the commission of the improved service, action started when Representative Winthrop Magee of Winthrop characterized the service as "monstrous." Seventy-one persons had been counted waiting at one point in Gladstone Street for a car, he said, and four to five minutes lost occasionally in the changing of car crews. He said that when he protested against the delay at one time he had been told by the conductor that "he wasn't running the car."

Representative Edward R. Kelley proposed that the Cambridge cars now using the tunnel be removed from there as their frequent breakdowns impeded traffic to a great extent. He was of the opinion that East Boston has outgrown the tunnel and that another one should be built when conditions were promising. He also urged that the company do everything possible to secure the multiple cars it has ordered and which are to be made expressly for tunnel use. Because of the peculiar construction of the tube, he pointed out, no real improvement can be secured until such a type of car is put into the tube.

President Richard C. Kirby of the East Boston Improvement Association told of motormen and conductors "running themselves and arguing who should take the next car out." When Mr. Kirby declared that nothing had been done to remedy the service Chairman Macleod of the commission reminded him that the company had ordered 100 of the newest type of cars and that it was not at fault if the cars could not be secured promptly.

BOSTON COAL RECEIPTS

Coal receipts at Boston by sea, today totaled 21,090 tons, of which 15,009 tons were bituminous and 3,081 anthracite. Two steamers brought 353 tons of the bituminous, while three towboats brought the balance of the total in barges. One large load of hard coal, 1494 tons, is destined for Portland, another of 1501 tons soft is also destined for Portland, while two others with a total of 2200 tons soft is for Portsmouth. The balance of 15,895 tons both hard and soft is for Boston.

CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR ADVOCATED

Senator McCumber Says It Is Slacking in Shipyards—He Attacks Profiteers and Charges Graft at Hog Island

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that the Bolsheviks of America—profiteers, capital and labor—have the nation by the throat in its hour of need, Senator McCumber of North Dakota today urged passage of his labor conscription bill in the Senate. Mr. McCumber declared that this profiteering was "encouraged and acquiesced in" by the Government, and warned that unless steps were taken to correct the evil, the American people would be "heard from."

"Never before have we so needed ships," said Mr. McCumber. "Never before has the cause of democracy, the cause of these very laborers, needed ships as they are needed today. The very life of the cause depends upon ship construction. But what is labor unionism doing in this battle? In our shipyards it is slacking in a most shameful and disgraceful manner."

Declaring that everything connected with the Hog Island shipyard from the time of the purchase of the land on which it is located down to the present time "exemplifies the hog nature of man," Mr. McCumber continued: "After this land had been purchased and the foundation laid upon graft, it was but natural that the superstructure should be in harmony with the foundation and every act, every contract, every expenditure for material or labor has been wildly extravagant."

"The hard-earned dollars of the industrious people of the country, exacted by the heaviest burden of taxation, have been burned in a wild saturnalia of extravagance."

Mr. McCumber charged that labor in Pacific shipyards was slacking. He asserted that where it used to cost the Government \$400 to get 10,000 rivets driven, it was now costing \$2175. Samuel Gompers, he declared, was unable to handle the men. They were in the grasp of unscrupulous leaders, he said.

"Every man who holds up the Government in this time of danger commits a crime, and every government official who stands by, armed with power to prevent such acts and allows them to continue, is a participant in that crime," said Mr. McCumber.

"We are facing the supreme test of democracy," he said. "Can a self-governing people impose upon itself that labor, that sacrifice, that subversion to the necessities of war which an autocratic government can enforce by mere word of command? If it cannot, it is doomed. I have faith that it can. We have human energy to win this war and win it quickly, but that energy needs mobilization. At present three-fourths of it is being wasted."

He asserted that there are over 6,000,000 men in the nation who are not engaged in remunerative labor, and that 600,000 more could be obtained by substituting women in certain lines of employment which they can easily perform.

Mr. McCumber declared that proper attention had not been given to getting ships to get American troops to France, and to supply them. He quoted Secretary Baker as saying that 1,500,000 men were ready to go across if "we had the transportation facilities."

Addressing himself to Secretary Baker, Mr. McCumber said: "If you say that a shipping board had been created to supply the ships and that you were concerned only with creating an army, then it seems to me that you have given an unanswerable argument in favor of the War Board that would bring into accord all of the programs of war."

PACKERS PRESENT FACTS ON SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the labor arbitration proceedings relative to wages and other labor items in the Chicago Stock Yards, the packers on Saturday, as part of their case, presented testimony that there were more saloons than grocery stores in the stockyards district and estimates that between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 is spent each year for liquor there. Conditions of poverty have been urged by the labor unions in evidence of the justice of their demands.

The head of the welfare department of Wilson & Co. had charts to show the location of saloons. He said there were 300 saloons as against 220 grocery stores in the district, and estimated that 40 per cent of the population is composed of stockyard laborers. He figures that each saloon requires \$5000 a year to run and does a business of \$15,000.

COMPULSORY FOOD CONSERVING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That compulsory food conservation is necessary is the opinion expressed by members of the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture in the report on a bill empowering the President of the United States to regulate public eating houses and the manufacture and distribution of foodstuffs, just submitted to the House of Representatives. The report calls attention to the fact that at present the success of food conservation depends solely upon the voluntary cooperation of the American people. The results so far have been gratifying, the report says, but there is always a certain percentage of peo-

ple, it continues, who fail to respond to such appeals.

A second interchange of letters between H. C. Hoover, Food Administrator, and W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railways, occurred on Saturday when Mr. Hoover stated in a letter to Mr. McAdoo: "I am certain that this assurance from you will greatly quiet the growing apprehension in the country of the last few weeks."

VESSELS ASSIGNED FOR COAL CARRYING

Three Steamers to Enter Service for New England Through Courtesy of British Minister of Shipping and New York Action

The American steamers Trotius and San Francisco and the British steamer Anglesea have been assigned to the New England coal-carrying trade by the Shipping Control Committee at New York City, according to a telegram received today by James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator, from that committee. The coal brought to New England by these steamers, Mr. Storow said, will be distributed among manufacturing plants producing war material.

The communication, which was signed by Philip A. S. Franklin, H. A. Raymond and Sir Connop Guthrie, K. B. E., the latter representing the British Admiralty on the committee, said that the Anglesea was assigned to the New England coal-carrying trade through the courtesy of the British Minister of Shipping.

The Anglesea was to begin loading 7100 tons of bituminous coal at Hampton Roads today. Tomorrow 8300 tons of soft coal will be loaded on the San Francisco, and Feb. 28 the Trotius will be supplied with 11,000 tons at Hampton Roads. All the vessels are to bring their first shipments to Boston.

It was reported today that on Saturday and Sunday, 45,550 tons of coal were loaded on vessels at Hampton Roads for New England communities. The Boston Fuel Committee today reported the amount of coal on hand in dealers' yards as totaling 31,440 tons, which were divided as follows: 15,452 tons of anthracite, 6736 tons of screenings and 9252 tons of bituminous coal.

The receipts of coal at Boston during the 24-hour period ended at 9 o'clock this morning aggregated 1806 tons of anthracite, 604 tons of bituminous coal and 910 tons of screenings.

The only barge reported as arriving today was the Potts Town, with 1587 tons of anthracite. Fuel cards for the month of March, entitling holders to not more than 300 pounds a week, will be ready for distribution at the various stations in Boston, next Wednesday, according to an announcement of Charles F. Ernst of Department B, Boston Fuel Committee, on Sunday evening. Until offices are opened in Roslindale and West Roxbury, householders in those districts, Mr. Ernst said, may secure coal without a card.

School Buildings Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass.—School buildings which have been closed for several weeks because of lack of coal, while breweries, saloons and other unessential forms of business were running and consuming fuel, are gradually being opened. Ten more buildings will be opened tomorrow.

Plans are to be considered by the school committee at its meeting tonight to make up for the time lost by the closing of the buildings. It is expected to discuss the question of holding school sessions six days a week instead of five, the present schedule. By keeping the schools in operation six days a week, eliminating the spring recess, and extending the school year a week or two longer than usual, it is said, the lost time would be made up.

NEW YORK GERMAN EXPORTER ARRESTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Eugene Schwerdt, wealthy exporter, with offices in Wall Street, was arrested here today by federal officers as a result of orders received from Attorney-General Gregory in Washington.

Schwerdt's offices were also visited by the officers and his books and papers seized. He claims to be a Belgian, and to have a son in the United States aviation service in France. Federal officers, however, stated that he is a German and will be held as an enemy alien. He was charged he had been shipping wool to Germany by way of Holland and Norway.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO FORM DRY FEDERATION

Prohibitionists from many parts of the United States are meeting at the Hotel Chatham, New York City, today to form the National Dry Federation of America and several anti-saloon workers from Boston have gone there. The new federation, it is understood will work for the ratification of the prohibition amendment through congressmen favorable to the movement. Among those who are expected at the meeting are the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, treasurer of the International Reform League; Prof. Charles Scanlon, chairman of the Board of Temperance of the Presbyterian churches; the Rev. Charles Stelzle, secretary of the Federated Council of Churches; H. T. Faris, national treasurer of the Prohibition Party and Virgil G. Hinshaw, national chairman of the Prohibition Party.

REGISTRATION BILL HEARING

Dr. Frank W. Bowers of the State Board of Registration in Medicine, today before the House Committee on Ways and Means, argued in favor of a bill for registration and reexamination of physicians and to practitioners from other states, saying that as a matter of justice the doctors in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont who practice in Massachusetts border towns should not be given an unfair advantage over Massachusetts practitioners.

THEATRICAL

YE WILBUR

Beginning Tonight, Mat. Wed. & Sat.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents

Mr. William Gillette

In Clara Kummer's New Play

"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"

UNFAIR BUSINESS METHODS ALLEGED

Federal Commission Makes Complaints Against 38 Firms, Charging Improper Use of Gratuities to Procure Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission today filed complaints against 38 concerns alleging unfair methods of competition. This was the largest group of complaints ever issued by the commission.

The firms are charged with "stifling and suppressing competition through lavish entertainment of competitors' employees, secret payment of money to employees of customers who might otherwise buy goods from competing firms, and in one instance with adulteration of competitors' goods."

The firms are Glidden Varnish Company, Cleveland, charged with "systematically and on a large scale giving employees of customers, prospective customers and competitors' customers gratuities such as liquor, cigars, meals, theater tickets, valuable presents and entertainment and with secretly paying employees of its customers, prospective customers and competitors' customers large sums of money as inducements to influence employers to purchase from the Glidden Varnish Company."

"Practically similar charges," were made against: Columbus Varnish Company, Columbus, O.; Flood & Conklin Company, Newark, N. J.; Walter L. Trainer Company, Philadelphia; N. Z. Graves Corporation, Philadelphia; McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia; Valentine & Co., New York City; Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, New Milford, Conn.; George D. Wetherill & Co., Inc., Philadelphia; National Varnish Works, Newark, N. J.; Standard Varnish Works, New York; Mayer & Lowenstein, New York; Boston Varnish Company, Boston; Murphy Varnish Company, Newark; Lawrence McCadden Company, Philadelphia; and Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo; also these printing ink concerns: Eagle Printing Company, New York; Sigmund Ullman Company, New York, and J. M. Huber, New York.

The Essex Varnish Company, Newark, besides the charges against the others, is charged with "secretly paying large sums to employees of its customers, prospective customers and competitors' customers to adulterate and spoil varnishes sold by its competitors."

The Warren Soap Manufacturing Company, Boston, was charged with withholding a slush fund to influence purchasers. The firms were given 30 days in which to file replies.

HOUSE TAKES IN THE SHORT LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives has followed the action of the Senate by adopting an amendment to the administration railroad bill providing that short-line carriers shall be taken under federal control along with the other lines. The amendment adopted by the House to protect short-line railroads is in effect the same as the Cummins amendment, incorporated in the bill as it passed the Senate. Indications point to the passage of the measure in the House by Tuesday with practically all essential features in agreement with the action of the Senate.

The amendment to take over short lines competing with the trunk lines was offered by Representative Esch of Wisconsin, who urged that it would put them on the same basis as the larger roads, and would establish them during the war.

MORE PUPILS TAKEN CARE OF IN SCHOOLS

Many more pupils were taken care of in the public schools of Boston today than at any previous time since the Christmas vacation while the prospects are good that the often promised provision for every child belonging to the schools will be realized this week.

In addition to schools previously announced as holding sessions today were the Robert Swan and the Asa Gray. The former was cared for in the John G. Whittier School in the afternoon. The Asa Gray Building opened in the morning. Afternoons it is to accommodate pupils of the Lafayette School. The kindergartens that have been housed in the Ruggles Street Neighborhood House have been moved back to the Asa Gray.

The Roger Wolcott School also opened this morning and afterwards will house the pupils of the William Brewster School.

REPORTED UNREST IN MEXICO DENIED

Chief Disturbing Element Said to Be Dissemination of the Anti-American Propaganda by Journals in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That German propagandists in Mexico would have no foundation on which to base their dissemination of anti-American propaganda, in an attempt to cause a breach between the United States and Mexico, it was not for those journals in this country which are urging the annexation of Mexico, is strongly emphasized in a statement issued by the Bureau of Information of the Mexican Consul-General's office in this city, which gives as authority for its statement reports made by government officials of both countries and those in close touch with the American-Mexican situation.

The statement declares that never in the history of Mexico have business conditions been as good as at present. Mexico City has a population of more than 1,000,000, which includes many foreigners. Their number is reported as rapidly increasing. This, it is said, means a large increase in exporting and importing. "In fact," the statement says, "Mexico City has increased its business and reached a size never dreamed of by any Mexican."

The promotion of agriculture is attracting much attention from the federal and state governments, the statement says. Not only is each person desirous of becoming a farmer furnished with land, by either the state or federal governments, but he is also furnished with agricultural implements, which enter the country free of any duty and free of transportation cost after entering Mexico. Seeds in great quantities are also furnished. There have been many tractors imported into the country, and most of these are owned by state governments and rented to the people at the actual cost of operation.

This expected increase is based on the activities of a commission appointed by the Federal Government, of 150 men who have studied agriculture in the United States and are familiar with American methods. They will tour the country and explain modern methods of farming and the important part the tractor takes in increasing production.

In answer to the claim that starvation faces Mexico, the statement declares that while there is a lack of some grains, these are replaced by others and the prices of food in Mexico may be compared more favorably with the present prices of the same commodities in the United States. This condition, it is explained, is caused by the world-wide lack of food, and not by fault of the Government.

"As to the labor problem in Mexico," the statement continues, "it is necessary to state that before the revolution labor organizations did not exist. Labor meant virtual slavery. Today labor organizations flourish all over the country, and wages are no higher than the laborer ever dreamed of. Workers are being treated like humans. Many officials of the American Federation of Labor in the United States know this."

ITALY AND WAR AIMS STATEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Italian susceptibilities are easily roused where the subject of their national claims and their part in the future settlement after the war is concerned. Trent and Trieste may be said to represent the Alsace-Lorraine of Italy, and any suspicion that their claims to these two "irredent" provinces are not as axiomatic as those of the French to their two lost provinces never fails to arouse uneasiness and irritation. As the full text of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson's recent declarations of war aims has become known in Italy, the fact has been made clear that their pronouncements on the subject of Italian claims were not regarded, to say the least of it, with entire satisfaction by the interventionist press. Great appreciation is expressed of these two speeches and of their disinterested and democratic character, but when it comes to the question of Italian claims, although perfect confidence in the loyalty of the Allies to Italy is emphasized, the view prevails that the statements lack precision.

The points brought forward in the many leading articles which have appeared on the subject run, up to a certain point, much on the same lines. It is urged that Italian claims to Trent and Trieste are on a par with those of France to Alsace-Lorraine, and further there is practically complete unanimity in the emphasis laid on the paramount importance of Italy's claims with regard to the eastern shore of the Adriatic. Italy has suffered severely in the past from the lack of good harbors along her Adriatic coast line, while her opposite neighbor and enemy, Austria, is singularly well provided in that respect with the many harbors and islands that fringe the Dalmatian coast, and a large body of Italian opinion does not intend this condition to survive after the end of the war.

With regard to the changes in Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine in order to secure their liberation from Turkish dominion, it is claimed that Italy should have her share in any economic advantages and developments which may take place in those regions.

It is emphatically denied that any of Italy's claims imply an imperialistic policy; they are merely designed, it is stated, to secure national security

and a rightful opportunity for development. The Secolo warns its readers against drawing any inference from the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson that peace is near, with a consequent relaxation of national effort. The Paris correspondent of the same paper thinks that there should be a definite pronouncement on war aims from the Italian Government, and this view is supported in an editorial comment. Of the great powers, Italy alone has so far not spoken, and it is time that she made a clear statement of her aims in the war. She has nothing to fear from publicity, the Secolo declares, if her war aims harmonize, as they must, with the right and justice for which the Entente is fighting. The Secolo takes an interesting line and urges common action with the other nationalities oppressed by Austria-Hungary. It declares that it should be Italy's task to act as interpreter of the countries who are best informed and most interested in the matter, and to dissipate any illusions which the Allies may cherish with regard to Austria-Hungary and also to show and to furnish proofs of the assertion, that no peace can be assured or lasting which does not fully and fearlessly render justice to the aspirations of the nationalities still subject to the Hapsburg Empire. It was a mistake in their national policy that this was not understood earlier in the war and that the fears and suspicions of those nationalities which they had so much in common were not allayed and calmed. If they had acted together, their position and their strength would now have been very different.

"Perhaps, however," the Secolo thinks, "it may not be too late if Italy will even now take this position, and, having declared the limits of her aspirations, speak, not only for herself, but also for the Slavs, the Serbians, and all the other nationalities whose future peace, progress, and civilization depend on the solution which the Entente gives to the Austro-Hungarian problem. The Corriere della Sera makes much the same point, and declares that the Italian Government has a great duty to fulfill toward the small nations who stand on her borders and share her lot. She has a special responsibility for the solution of the Austro-Hungarian problem, and behind her stand the Czechs, Jugoslavs, Rumanians, and Poles. She should express the aspirations of all these nationalities toward a future of liberty and freedom, and should foster and maintain among the great nations who are her allies those ideas which have helped them so nobly to maintain their resistance and make their sacrifices during the long war."

SUPREME DUTY OF THE NATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American people were urged not to give office to anyone who is not known to be loyally supporting the Government in the war by the congress of national service, under the auspices of the National Security League, in its concluding sessions here Saturday. All efforts toward a peace without victory were condemned and all discussion of such a peace declared to weaken the power and spirit of the nation. "National needs," continue the resolutions, "require the extension of all educational efforts to secure a full understanding of the issues of the war, of the necessity for its vigorous prosecution, and of the obligation for service resting on every man, woman and child, and that we approve the campaign of patriotism through education planned and now being pushed by the National Security League, with the immediate purpose of defeating German propaganda in the United States and of solving and strengthening the loyal spirit of the nation to the winning of the war."

FEAST OF PURIM

The Feast of Purim will be celebrated by Jews throughout Greater Boston this year with less elaborate ceremonies than usual, and in several cases money usually spent on this festival will be turned over to the local campaign for Jewish war relief. Some Jewish clubs and organizations held meetings Sunday, when the meaning of the festival was explained. The holiday, which is also known as the Feast of Lots, will be ushered in at sundown today. In temples and synagogues special services will be held. Readings from the book of Esther and special courses after the services will constitute a part of the holiday program.

RECONSTRUCTION MINISTRY'S WORK

Dr. Addison Shows Scope of Activities of His Department and Indicates Progress Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a conference held at the home office, Dr. Addison, minister of reconstruction, gave some account of the work of his department, indicating the scope of its activities, the progress already made, and the lines upon which the work was being planned. The subjects to be dealt with are so numerous and diverse that as many as 87 committees and commissions have been appointed to deal with them. They include: trade development, finance, raw materials, coal and power, research, demobilization, the disposal of stores, labor and employment, agriculture and forestry, public administration, housing, and education.

Dr. Addison explained that it was the business of the ministry to become acquainted with all the proposals for dealing with questions which would arise at the close of the war, to see that all gaps were filled up, and, in consultation with other departments, to prepare for the material a reasoned and inclusive policy of reconstruction for submission to the Cabinet. In order to do this it had been found necessary to work through many departments. A general advisory council in four sections had been set up, and by consulting these regularly he hoped to secure a representative opinion on any proposal submitted to him. The four sections are comprised under the following headings:

(1) Commerce and production, including the supply of materials. (2) Finance, shipping, and common services. (3) Labor and industrial organization. (4) Rural development, including the machinery of local government, health and education, housing and internal transport.

Taking the first section, Dr. Addison said that the question of raw materials was one of great urgency. He thought that many months must pass after the end of the war before any considerable number of ships now used for military or naval purposes could be liberated for civil needs. The supply and control of raw materials after the war was being investigated by a committee, of which Sir Clarendon Hyde was chairman. One of the most important branches of the work was that concerned with priority of imports, and on this question they had to seek the advice of the trades themselves. They must try to get rid of centralized control as rapidly as possible, and look to the trades to act as their own rationing agents.

Considerable progress was being made with regard to the question of the financial requirements of industry. Many trades would need no assistance, but there were others which had turned over from peace industry to something entirely different and might have difficulty in securing sufficient credit to enable them to carry on.

The question of war priority was being dealt with by a cabinet committee occupying a kind of neutral position among the Government departments, but matters involving civil priority had also to be arranged. One of the dangers of war, Dr. Addison stated, was that by depriving industries of essential raw materials they extinguished them. They wanted, therefore, to secure to industries the minimum of supplies sufficient to keep them alive. It would be almost impossible to deal with priority after the war through innumerable personal applications. There must be an organization to represent industry as a whole. His aim was to secure that they should at all events be informed in some sufficiently general way of the needs of national industries. In the bill limiting the movement of imports and exports they had included exports because it was evident that there must be some power of regulating them for a short period, if certain essential industries at home were not to go short of essential machinery for a long period. The demands which would fall on manufacturers of railway equipment would be prodigious. The difficulty would be to secure the obtaining of a renewal of their transport facilities to deal with the requirements of industry at a sufficiently early date. Arrangements were being made with the Colonial Office and the India Office to send in to the Department of Overseas Trade grouped statements of the requirements of the dominions from the home market.

The ministry was making plans for the disposal, after the war, of government stores. Inventories were being prepared by every department for the service of the advisory committee, which was sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Salisbury. Statements as to their requirements were being collected from other bodies, such as the road board, councils, and so forth. Timber would be wanted for housing purposes and motor lorries for the road board. A body had been specially appointed to carry out the executive arrangements for the disposal of government stores. It would act as salesman for the government departments, while the general policy governing alternative forms of use or of disposal would be settled by the advisory council.

The scheme for the demobilization of the army had been completed and the machinery was being arranged. The idea was that they should know in every unit when the time came what men in that unit had their places kept open for them, and he believed that this would apply to 60 per cent of the army. Certain groups of men would be wanted more urgently than others. In the big industries the demand would be enormous, but in a good many cases pivotal men would be needed before a start could be made. Firms would be asked to supply the names of these pivotal men, so that they could be returned as quickly as possible.

The problem of women's labor after the war was being dealt with by a committee. A group of engineers was exploring new lines in engineering which might be taken up by women.

MEDICO-POLITICAL DESPOTISM SCORED

Long Beach Board of Education President Publishes Doctor's Statement Relative to the American Medical Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Cal.—Dr. Lewis P. Crutcher, president of the Public School Protective League, who is a practicing physician and president of the Board of Education of Long Beach, Cal., has published an article in a recent issue of the Santa Ana Bulletin in which he has brought together a number of statements made by members of the American Medical Association themselves to the effect that this organization is more of a political association than a medical one.

This article was written in reply to a statement in the public press, issued by a group of Santa Ana physicians, denying that the American Medical Association is engaged in political activity, and making the positive assertion that during a quarter of a century this organization had at no time deviated in the least from its original purpose of advancing medicine along what it terms "purely scientific lines," that it had never entered the field of politics, and that it had never been guilty of any act that would justify its being designated as a "medical trust." This latter article was published as an answer to a protest made against a medical survey of the Santa Ana children at a meeting of the Public School Protective League of California, at which it had been declared that the American Medical Association was really the power behind the widespread medical activity in the public schools, its purpose being virtually to establish a regime of state medicine.

Among other authorities cited in his article, Dr. Crutcher quotes Dr. G. Frank Lydston, a member of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Illinois and also a member of the American Medical Association, as follows:

"Despotism in medicine is not a theory. It is a condition—one that should alarm all save its direct beneficiaries. No physician can with equanimity survey the trend of affairs medical in America unless he has interest in personal liberty and has forgotten the ideals of our medical forefathers."

"Many of the rank and file have had their eyes opened to the political ambitions of the central powers. Thirteen appointments to the medical reserve corps of the United States Army were recently handed to Chicago. Of these 13, eight went to the local American Medical Association machine. The editor took one and gave one to an associate editor. The treasurer of the American Medical Association received another. Another went to a machine delegate of the American Medical Association for 1909. The other four were handed to officers and committeemen of the American Medical Association. An obstetrician and a neurologist were among the lot. "The rank and file of the membership are protesting in no uncertain terms against the political conditions of the organization."

"Why the profession at large cannot see the dangers of monopoly in medical associations and medical journals is one of the unfathomable mysteries. With a single huge association and a huge journal, to say nothing of that other monopolistic departure, the archives of clinical medicine, in the hands of the self-chosen few, the rank and file will soon have to dance to almost any tune which the organ of the oligarchy may see fit to play. Even were the politics of the American Medical Association irreproachable—which every disinterested physician knows is not the case—evils would be bound to arise sooner or later. History repeats itself, here and elsewhere."

"Ere long the independent journal and the independent medical society will be things of the past. There will be no check upon the high-handed policies of any little ring of self-seeking politicians who happen to be in power. The rank and file, both within and without the association, will then have no medium of expression, no fair and sufficient avenue for its literary output. Possibly it may be comforting to have somebody else think for us and supply us with ready-made thoughts and canned silence, but methinks 'twill not be happiness to be ruled for all time by a medico-political and journalistic despotism."

PROTEST AGAINST PROF. TUBBS INDORSED

ROCKLAND, Me.—Indorsement of the action of its men's league in denouncing Prof. Frank D. Tubbs of Bates College for alleged pro-German pacifist utterances was expressed by the congregation of the First Baptist Church Sunday night by a rising vote. The Reverend W. L. Pratt, the pastor, who presented the resolution which was adopted by the league Wednesday night, said that the denial of Prof. Tubbs, that he had advised the United States to get out of the war as quickly as possible, had been followed by an affidavit of prominent citizens that he had been quoted correctly. The matter, Rev. Mr. Pratt said, had been taken up officially with President George C. Chase of Bates College.

F. M. BUMP GOES TO BROCKTON

Frank M. Bump of Raynham, who recently resigned from the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration after five years of service, has begun his duties as executive secretary of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association, and as such will have direct charge of all disputes between members of the association and their employees with respect to wages and other working conditions.

GERMAN MONUMENT TO BE REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—The Deutscher Kampfgesossen Verein monument in Washington Square just outside the business district of Davenport, Ia., erected to commemorate victories of the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War, will be removed. This was decided upon when, as a climax to public sentiment against the shaft, citizens tore the eagle from the top and chiseled away the name "Deutscher." Kaiser Wilhelm sent a personal note of appreciation to his people in Davenport when the monument was unveiled in 1907.

The fight today centered in the Senate, where Senator Gore was prepared to insist that work be resumed on the agricultural appropriation bill. Senator Gore wants his resolution, fixing \$2.50 as the minimum price for wheat, tacked to the agricultural bill as an amendment. To do this, he must get the Senate rules amended, and that will be impossible, it seemed certain today, in the face of President Wilson's action.

"Nothing less than a calamity can result from the President's fixing of the wheat at \$2.20," Senator Gore said today. He stated that the President's action would not deter him from pressing his amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill fixing the price at \$2.50.

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WAR BOND ISSUE APPROVED

MANILA, P. I.—Governor-General Harrison has signed a law authorizing the flotation in the United States of a \$2,000,000 bond issue, to finance the construction of the torpedo boat Rizal and one submarine to be given by the Philippines to help America in the war.

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PROTESTS MADE ON WHEAT PRICE

President's \$2.20 Rate Objected to by Wheat State Congressmen—Senator Gore Pleads for Higher Figures

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's wheat prices brought a crop of protests from Congress today.

Wheat state legislators, backed by the clamor of their constituents for a higher price, prepared to voice their disapproval of the figures fixed by the President. It was believed, however, that the executive order meant speedy rejection of several pending resolutions, the lowest of which would fix the wheat price at \$2.50.

A price of \$2.20 a bushel, with differentials for other markets, for No. 1 northern spring wheat, was placed by President Wilson on Saturday for the Chicago market in a proclamation. It is understood the purpose of the President in fixing prices on the forthcoming crop, which will be harvested in June, was to halt legislation pending in Congress to fix prices at from \$2 to a maximum of \$2.28. Food Administration officials have apprehended that the mills might have to shut down, because the farmers have refused to sell at the present price of \$2.20.

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WAR BUREAUX TO BE REORGANIZED

Division of Duties and Responsibilities of Secretary Baker's Department to Follow Disclosures Before Senate Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A partial reorganization of the War Department is contemplated in a bill now pending in Congress providing for the appointment of two additional assistant secretaries of War, the early enactment of which is expected. A more general reorganization is provided for in the Greenman bill, which authorizes the President to rearrange bureaus and other branches of the military establishment, and to redistribute their functions.

There is no denial of the fact that the contemplated reorganizations are to be effected as a result of the disclosures before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Secretary Baker has not indicated who shall be chosen for the two secretariats. It is believed that Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of War, will assume a large part of Secretary Baker's duties, and act as Secretary of War during Mr. Baker's absence. Edward R. Stettinius will, it is understood, be placed in charge of all industrial work and all army purchasing.

The tentative program also places Raymond H. Fosdick of New York, assistant secretary of War in charge of all non-military work pertaining to soldiers, such as training camp welfare work, and John C. Seaford of Vermont, the present assistant chief clerk of the War Department, in charge of all departmental routine, including the supervision of the heavy increase in the clerical force of the War Department and the army.

Under the plan of reorganization Mr. Crowell will take from Secretary Baker's shoulders the burden of departmental administration, leaving Mr. Baker free to devote himself to the study of problems of military policy. Through this means, it is hoped, apparently, to meet in some measure the agitation in the Senate for the creation of a war cabinet.

The assistant who will perform the duties for which it is believed Mr. Stettinius is to be chosen will be practically a director of munitions. Mr. Stettinius is now surveyor general of purchases under Brigadier-General Pierce, who has charge of the purchasing section of the army general staff. This section was created and the appointment of Mr. Stettinius as surveyor-general announced during the agitation in the Senate for the appointment of a minister of munitions, a bill to create that office having been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. It soon became apparent, however, that the non-statutory office of surveyor-general of purchases would carry with it no authority actually to control purchases of supplies, and that the title bestowed on Mr. Stettinius failed to meet the demand in Congress for vesting in some officer the right to supervise and direct all purchases.

When members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee were drafting the War Cabinet Bill it became known that they had canvassed the names of men who, in their opinion, had the practical ability and the vision to serve on this important body, and that they were agreed that a man of the type of Edward R. Stettinius should be chosen. This attitude of the drafters of the bill was an open secret, and knowledge of it had hardly reached most quarters of official Washington when it was announced that Mr. Stettinius would be appointed to the new office of surveyor-general of purchases.

As a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. he had been in charge of all purchases in the United States for the allied European governments, and had won an enviable reputation for his comprehensive grasp of this work, and in addition had accumulated a vast store of information as to the best means of obtaining war supplies. It is a foregone conclusion that if Mr. Stettinius' nomination is sent to the Senate it will receive the hearty endorsement of those senators who are behind the movement for creating a war cabinet and a secretariat of munitions.

Mr. Fosdick now holds a semi-official post under the War Department—that of director of training camp activities. He has been active in providing teachers and other means of amusement for the soldiers in camps and cantonments in this country and in France. The new assistant secretary of War in charge of welfare activities will have general supervision over the participation of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and other organizations in the work of affording moral entertainment for soldiers. He will also be in direct charge of the work of army chaplains.

Dr. Frederick Keppel, one of the volunteer non-statutory assistants to the Secretary of War, has been mentioned in connection with the appointment of new assistant secretaries. Dr. Keppel is dean of Columbia University, New York. He has an office immediately adjoining that of Secretary Baker and has shown an administrative ability and energy that have given him a high standing among officials from the Secretary down.

BOHEMIAN SLAVONIC CLUB
Bohemia will demand independence of Austria at the end of the present war, declared Prof. A. Kovarik of Yale University, on Sunday, before several hundred members of the Bohemian Slavonic Club of South Boston. He declared that if Austria does not grant these demands Bohemia will revolt. He said that ever since the

war started independence has been the ambition of the people of Bohemia. Amil Voska of New York, who recently returned from a visit to Russia for the Bohemian National Alliance, declared that the Bohemian army in Russia will resist Austrian domination.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Prof. Wilbur H. Bender, who is returning to Iowa from Minnesota, to be director of vocational education for the former State, is an Ohio man, trained in the educational institutions of that State, whose later career has been mainly in the State of Iowa. He has been a principal or a superintendent of schools for eight years; he has taught pedagogics in the State Teachers College, and specialized in study of industrial and vocational education at the Iowa College of Mechanical and Industrial Arts. In 1914 he was called to the College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, to be an associate professor. Now he is returning to Iowa to assume responsibility for the State's extension of vocational education, and the introduction of agriculture in high schools.

Frederick A. Cleveland of Boston, who has held Quartermaster-General George in reorganization of the department over which he presides, and has outlined the civilian staff of experts which is to cooperate with the army in collection and distribution of supplies, has an established reputation as a planner of administrative activities. He did his largest task of this kind for President Taft in 1910, when he carefully studied the whole system of governmental administration at Washington and reported upon the same in a document, the value of which Congress did not for some reason see, but which is likely to be a classic for all further reconstruction agencies to consult. From 1911 to 1913 he directed the workings of the Federal Commission on Efficiency and Economy. So that when he came to the aid of General Goethals it was with a clear understanding of some of the defects of conditions in Washington. Mr. Cleveland made his first reputation on a national scale while he was director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, a pioneer organization of its kind in the United States, many of whose first workers and graduates have since become famous as efficient administrators, municipal and federal. In the National Municipal League Mr. Cleveland has held important positions, and done expert work in the field of accounting and statistics. He is an Illinois man, whose education was gained at De Paul University, the University of Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

He has been a prolific author of weighty books dealing with the technique of government by democracies, the use of experts, and the problems of finance that are created by expanding governmental and corporation activities. Mr. Cleveland is now a resident of Boston, where he is engaged in promoting the business interests of a firm that has fully accepted the more modern standards of administration and expert management.

Lord Escher, whose recent appreciation of General Grossetti attracted considerable attention, has made some interesting contributions to literature, being the author of a number of books and essays. Amongst these may be mentioned "Footprints of Statesmen," published in 1892; "The Correspondence of Queen Victoria," published in 1907; and followed, five years later, by "The Girlhood of Queen Victoria." Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, Lord Escher entered the British Parliament as member for Penryn and Falmouth in 1880, having two years previously become private secretary to the Marquess of Hartington. In 1895 he was appointed Secretary to the Office of Works, a position which he held until 1902. Lord Escher, who took a prominent part on the organization of the Territorial force, is a deputy governor of Windsor Castle.

Ernest C. Pelkotte, one of eight men chosen to receive captains' commissions and to act as official artists with the American expeditionary force in France, is a native of San Francisco who has won an international reputation as an illustrator, working for the best publishers of books and magazines, and having to his credit admirable books of travel for which he has supplied text as well as drawings. One of his most ambitious paintings, a mural frieze, "Le Morte d'Arthur," is in the public library at Cleveland, O. Mr. Pelkotte studied art in the Académie Julian, Paris, under Benjamin Constant and Jules Lefebvre, and he has exhibited in the Paris Salon and at most of the leading international exhibitions, but his forte is in the rôle of illustrator and delineator of the physical and architectural aspects of lands in which he travels.

Joseph Pennell, whose dispute with the officials of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, over an honorary degree withheld from him at the last moment, is attracting attention, is a native of the city of Brotherly Love, who not only has given the city added fame by this fact, but has also done much through his autobiographical writings to illuminate the life of the community during the period of his youth and early manhood. Mr. Pennell, with Mrs. Pennell collaborating, is the author of the authorized life of Whistler. In addition to his own output as etcher, lithographer, and illustrator, which has won for him formal recognition by the highest art authorities, exhibitions and museums of Europe, Mr. Pennell has published many books of his own creation, some dating as far back as 1885. They are either books of travel and chronicle, for which he supplies both text and drawings, or technical commentaries on his vocation and its methods and ideals, or biographies and "studies" of artists, chiefly great masters of "black and white." Mr. Pennell's first training for his art was gained in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

DR. E. H. GRIGGS ON SHELLEY'S PROTEST

"Prometheus Unbound" Discussed in Relation to Social Injustice in His Second Lecture

On Saturday morning in Tremont Temple Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, who is giving a series of lectures on "The Drama of Protest," spoke on Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" and its protest against social injustice. It was Dr. Griggs' second subject in the course of the six he has selected.

It appears to Dr. Griggs that Shelley took up the drama of Prometheus at the point where Æschylus abandoned it. Æschylus left the Titan chained to his rock, in eternal torment, vanquished to all appearances by the tyranny of Zeus. Another solution was impossible, considering the rigid religious ethics of the Greeks which would not have admitted of seeing Zeus, the supreme Hellenic divinity, vanquished and would have rewarded the philosopher who might have attempted to expound such a vision with exile or worse.

After a lapse of 3000 years Shelley shows us Æschylus' hero, whose name has become a synonym for teacher and benefactor of mankind, gaining over tyranny the spiritual victory that comes from pity and forgiveness for the oppressor who has wronged him. By this spiritual conquest he is shown the master of the forces of evil.

Dr. Griggs sees in the protest of Shelley's drama a value that is universal and enduring and particularly adapted to the war modern civilization is waging on evil tyranny. But he thinks that to wage such a war with abiding effect one must get at the root of things.

"Supposing," says Dr. Griggs, "that the world was rid of professional militarism. Would that necessarily be the Kingdom of Heaven? Supposing all men were free and equal. Would that be the Kingdom of Heaven? It seems to me," he added with one of those flashes of humor of which he knows how to make such effective use, "that it would depend very much on the men."

The ideal conditions so ardently desired by reformers like Rousseau to whom Shelley bears a close spiritual relationship, are not to be obtained by a sudden transformation, but by a long process during which men must first individually educate and broaden themselves and learn the lesson of love for their fellows and the one which shows that the victory of the victim may be greater than that of the tyrant.

Shelley seems to Dr. Griggs unusually well qualified for the task he undertook in "Prometheus Unbound," which in the eyes of the lecturer is his masterpiece. He flamed with the spiritual ardor of the sincere champion of mankind and had the powerful lyrical gift to express his ideas. His tastes from earliest youth on had led him to study the Greek and Roman philosophers, especially Æschylus and Plato. During his boyhood the brutal system of the English schools kindled in him a spirit of revolt and his life subsequent to his dismissal from Oxford for having written the well-known pamphlet on atheism that, considering his immature years, should not have been taken seriously, was one defiant struggle against the tyranny of custom, of social convention and politics, a struggle which, aggravated by the errors he committed in youthful impetuosity, made an outcast of him.

Dr. Griggs believes that such summits of mental elevation as are to be found in Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" are to be reached only by means of poetry and music and in that fact he sees a convincing proof that the value of poetry is immeasurable and lasting and is not an obsolete relic of a superficially romantic past as a certain "gang of people," (so the lecturer styled them satirically) like to believe. To Dr. Griggs Shelley is a greater lyrical poet than Burns or Heine and he allowed himself to dwell speculatively on the thought of

how great a philosopher Shelley might have proved at 50 when at the age of 27 he could produce such works as "Prometheus Unbound" and the "Ode to the Westwind" in the space of one year. He drew particular attention to Shelley's type of imagery that, radically the reverse of that of Wordsworth, applies the language of inner experiences even to descriptions of nature, thought being the only reality to him, and causes thereby the most abstract ideas to take on personification and walk the stage of life. As in Job's protest Dr. Griggs sees in Shelley's atheistic outbursts only a spirit of profound reverence for the divine origin of man.

Next Saturday Dr. Griggs will lecture on Hauptmann's "Weavers," which deals searchingly with the current industrial problems of our society, that will undoubtedly be the central problems during the period of reconstruction, following the close of the war.

NATIONALIZATION OF HOTELS URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—For some time past the directors and managers of the French hotels have been keenly studying the prevailing conditions as they affect them, and the possibilities for the future. They have come to the conclusion that, perhaps more than in any other country in the world except Switzerland, the hotel services of France are bound up with the welfare of the State, particularly owing to the large number of travelers whom it will be more than ever necessary to attract to the country after the war. To do this the hotel services must remain attractive, and expenditures being on such a very different scale in the future from what it has been in the past, this can only be done by some close co-operation between the companies and individuals controlling the hotels and the State. The latter have various institutions for their protection and benefit, and representatives of all of them recently met together in Paris under the presidency of M. Barrier, president of the National Chamber of Hotel Keepers.

It was urged by various speakers that the question of hotel finance in the future was intimately associated with that of touring in France, and the latter would be a substantial factor in the enhancement of French commerce. In these circumstances it seemed right that the State should participate to some extent in the industry, and it was agreed that a request should be put forward for a bill to be introduced into the Chamber as soon as possible for the nationalization of the hotel industry. It was pointed out that formerly the Austro-Germans had established a preponderating influence in this industry, and the representatives of the syndicates expressed the desire that there should be legislation making it necessary in the future for all managers of hotels to be French and that persons of French nationality should be in the majority on all the boards of administration of hotel companies.

NEW SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The appointment is officially announced of Maj. H. W. Bowie as sergeant-at-arms in the Canadian House of Commons. Major Bowie, who is with the overseas forces, has been deputy sergeant-at-arms for many years.



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NEW ELECTRICAL PLAN IN NORWAY

Engineer Outlines Scheme for Supplying All Parts of the Country With Electricity

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Norwegian Government are now contemplating a big scheme for supplying the country with electricity. They have appointed a committee which are considering the plans already elaborated by a number of interested engineers, one of whom has brought to light some very important facts regarding this enterprise, and has outlined a scheme in a very interesting way.

He proposes to build a big main-line cable connected with several principal side-lines, which again would be connected with smaller side-lines, some of which would be distributors and some would collect power for the main cable from the waterfalls in the various valleys. In this way it would be possible to supply all parts of the country with electricity and also to transfer power from districts which have a superabundance, to districts, towns, and places of industry in need of electrical power.

The main line would start from Stavanger, running parallel with, but at some distance from, the coast line to Christiania. It would thence pass northwards to Trondheim and Christiansund, thus following the present trunk railway lines. Side-lines, following existing railways on the main roads, would connect the main cable with the important sources of power in West Norway. Near the present railway stations and road-junctions, therefore, there would spring up electrical connecting stations. The subsidiary distributing cables would follow the well-developed system of main and district roads, and the cheap and well-organized administration of the roads would thus facilitate the administration and construction of the country's supply of electricity. The main cable would cut right across each of the valleys and rivers finding their way to the coast between Stavanger and Christiania, being thereby enabled to tap its power from the rivers very conveniently.

As soon as the most suitable route for the main transmission cable has been selected, the necessary ground must be expropriated. The width of this ground will naturally differ; it will be greatest round Christiania and the surrounding industrial districts, and narrower toward Trondheim and



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Stavanger, varying roughly between 100 and 50 meters. The ground expropriated in so far as it is cultivated land could be used as it stands, but where the line is laid through woods some of the trees must be cut. The expropriation will be necessary in order to prevent the building of houses, roads, railways, or telegraphic lines which might interfere with the new work. The scheme must naturally be carried out gradually in the different parts of the country, a uniform circuit system being fixed so as to facilitate the connection of all the lines when the network is finished.

It is clear that the work will entail a heavy cost, but how much nobody as yet knows. It is impossible to calculate the cost of labor and materials in the future. The most important factors are copper and iron, and it is already proposed that an effort should be made to produce the necessary quantities at home.

As is well known, the country now possesses a great number of both private and municipal power stations; but several more are wanted, and an intimate cooperation between the Government and private concerns is urged. As a good many hydro-electrical works—large and small—have been erected in Norway at a lower cost than in any other country, there is no need to fear that this enterprise will be beyond the capacity of the Norwegian engineers. They will doubtless be able to rely upon the development of their own resources and technical achievements.

NORWEGIAN WOMEN NOMINATED
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Miss Gladys E. Miller of Mamaroneck has been nominated by the Republicans for receiver of taxes for her home village. She has long been a prominent suffrage worker in Westchester County.

DRY AMENDMENT VICTORY FORECAST

Representative Bliss Urges Citizens to Take an Active Interest in Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—The opinion that the Massachusetts Legislature will ratify the national prohibition amendment this year is expressed in a letter from Representative Alvin E. Bliss to the Rev. Charles H. Moss, of the First Baptist Church, read at the morning services Sunday. After assuring Mr. Moss that the representatives from this district will uphold the amendment, the letter continues:

"We believe that we are representing a no-license district and for that reason we are justified in our actions in favor of national prohibition. My opinion is that the amendment will be ratified by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1918. I wish that all of our citizens would take an active interest in legislation while it is pending so that your representatives could keep closer in touch with the wishes of his constituents regarding these important matters."

Mr. Moss asked local voters to write to Senator Cavanaugh, as the only man in the General Court from this district hostile to the amendment. "Senator Cavanaugh," said Mr. Moss, "should use all his power in fighting the referendum, the brewers' subterfuge, and vote for the main issue. It would do him good if 30,000 of his constituents would tell him that they want the Legislature to ratify the amendment with no referendum."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

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MARKET FEATURE

General Price Movement on New York Exchange Very Irregular—Both Strong and Weak Spots Are Shown in the List

Early stock market prices in New York today involved comparatively small changes on the whole, and the list was irregular. American Beet Sugar was a strong spot, but on the other hand, General Motors was weak. Mexican Petroleum sold 1/4 of a point, but otherwise as a rule fluctuations were confined to halves and quarters both ways.

There was little doing in the fore part of the session on the local stock exchange today. United Fruit opened off 1/4.

The trend of the general New York market became more definitely toward a lower level late in the first half hour. Trading showed little animation at any time during the first half of the session. Prices continued to move in an irregular fashion. As a general thing, changes at midday were not large. There were a few conspicuous exceptions. Pittsburgh Coal, after opening up 1/2 at 53 1/2, advanced more than 2 points further before midday. Gains of a point or more were recorded by Allis-Chalmers, National Enameling, New York Air Brake, Bethlehem Steel, and Gulf. General Motors opened down 1/4 at 124 1/2 and declined to 123 before midday. There was little feature to the trading on the Boston exchange.

There were many cross currents in the afternoon trading. Announcement that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit dividend had been deferred caused a break of several points in that stock. The St. Paul issues also were weak. National Enameling had a further good gain. Pierce Arrow and Hide & Leather were strong in Boston. Boston Elevated moved up more than two points on prospect of a peaceful outcome in the threatened strike controversy.

FEDERAL LAND
BANKS' LOANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During January, \$11,787,517 were paid out to farmers of the United States by federal land banks on long-time first mortgage loans according to a statement of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul closed loans during the month amounting to \$2,737,100. The other banks made loans as follows: Spokane, \$1,724,755; Berkeley, \$1,143,000; Wichita, \$1,118,000; Houston, \$1,006,522; Omaha, \$970,000; New Orleans, \$778,770; St. Louis, \$636,965; Louisville, \$624,100; Springfield, \$488,360; Columbia, \$298,535; Baltimore, \$260,600.

On Feb. 1 the total money paid out to farmers since the establishment of the federal land banks was \$50,782,432, covering 24,020 loans closed. The total amount of loans applied for up to Feb. 1 was \$260,556,981, representing 112,145 applicants.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Figures representing Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1918 1917
Exchanges \$36,510,196 \$27,639,579
Balances 4,699,784 5,297,851

The local United States subtreasury's credit balance today is \$79,587.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 1/4 at 4.75 1/4; cable 4.76 1/2-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.72, and 90-days 4.70. Francs cable 5.70 1/2, checks 5.72 1/2. Swiss 4.46 and 4.48 1/2. Lire 8.72 and 8.73 1/2. Guilders 4.43 1/2 and 4.44 1/2. Rubles nominally 13 1/4 and 13. Stockholm 32 1/2 and 31 1/2.

TRANSCUE & WILLIAMS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Transcure & Williams Steel Forgings Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

1917 1916
Sales \$6,749,722 \$6,149,690
Net earnings 1,213,934 1,287,572

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain tonight and Tuesday; south to southwest winds, increasing Tuesday.

For Southern New England: Probably rain late tonight or on Tuesday; warmer tonight in Connecticut.

For Northern New England: Probably rain late tonight and on Tuesday; warmer tonight; colder in Vermont Tuesday.

North Atlantic States for Week: Fair and warmer weather will prevail until about Wednesday; rain Wednesday or Thursday; cooler Thursday; remainder of week uncertain.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 47.0 a. m. 48.0
12 noon 53.0

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 22. New Orleans 58.
Buffalo 28. New York 46.
Chicago 44. Philadelphia 46.
Denver 50. Pittsburgh 48.
Cincinnati 50. Portland, Me. 34.
Des Moines 50. Portland, Ore. 38.
Jacksonville 50. San Francisco 46.
Kansas City 58. St. Louis 52.
Nantucket 36. Washington 42.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 6:27. Set 6:27. High Water, 11:00 a. m. Low water, 5:29 p. m. Length of day, 11:02. Moon full, 4:33 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	75	75	75	75
Alaska Gold.	2	2	2	2
Allis-Chalm.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26	26
Allis-Chalm.	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Am B Sugar.	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Can.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Am Car Fy.	73	74	73	73
Am Cot Oil.	31 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am H & L.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	59 1/2	62	59	62
Am Int Corp.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Linseed.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Am Lins' dp.	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2
Am Loco.	64 1/2	65 1/2	64	64
Am Smelt'g.	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83
Am Steel Fy.	65	65	65	65
Am Sugar.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	107	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Woolen.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53	53
Am Wool pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Zinc.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Anaconda.	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Asso Oil.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Atchafalpa.	85	85	85	85
Atchafalpa pf.	115	116 1/2	111	111 1/2
Bald Loco.	75	75 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Batopilas.	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel.	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Beth Steel, B.	79 1/2	81	79 1/2	80 1/2
BF Goodrich.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Booth Fish.	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
Brook R T.	40 1/2	41	38 1/2	39 1/2
Burns Bros.	117	117	117	117
Butte Cop cfs.	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte & Sup.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cal Petrol.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Cal Petrol pf.	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Can Pacific.	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Can Leather.	70	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
C Leather pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Cer de Pas.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chan Motor.	91 1/2	95	91 1/2	94
Chas & Ohio.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
CM & St Paul.	41 1/2	41 1/2	38 1/2	40
CM & St Paul pf.	73	73 1/2	68	69
Chi R I & Pac.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chi R I & Pac pf.	54	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Chi R I & Pac pf.	64	64	64	64
C & G West pf.	21	21	21	21
Chi & N W.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Chile Cop.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
CCC & St L pf.	61	61	61	61
Col Fuel.	39	39 1/2	39	39
Col Gas & El.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Col South.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Col So Ist pf.	50	50	50	50
*Con Can.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Con Gas.	90	90	87 1/2	89 1/2
Con Prod.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Cruc Steel.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	82	82	82	82
Del & Huds.	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	110
Denver.	6	6	6	6
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Elkhorn.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Elric.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gas W & W.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Electric.	140 1/2	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Gen Motors.	124 1/2	124 1/2	120 1/2	121
Gt Nor Ore.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Green Can.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Hartman Co.	40	40	40	40
Harv Cor pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Homestead.	84	84	84	84
Inspiration.	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	47	47
Int Mer Mar.	31	31	28 1/2	28 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	99 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Inj C Cor pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
In Paper.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30
Kenne Cop.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
LE & W pf.	21	21	21	21
Lack Steel.	77 1/2	78	77	77
Lee R & T Ct.	15	15	15	15
Louis & N.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Mackay Cos.	78	78	77	78
Max Motor.	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Maxwell pf.	61	61	61	61
Maxwell pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23
May pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Met Petrol.	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Miami.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Midvale St.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45	45
M & S L New.	9	9	9	9
Mo K & T.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pacific.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	50	51 1/2	50	50
Mon Power.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Nat C & S pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Nat C & S pf.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nat Enamel.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Nat Lead.	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	101	101	101	101
NY A Brake.	136 1/2	137 1/2	135	135
Nevada Con.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
NY Central.	72 1/2	72 1/2	71	71
NY N H & H.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N & W.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
North Pac.	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
O Cities Gas.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ohio Fuel.	42	42	42	42
Ont Silver.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
O & W.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pacific Mail.	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pacific T & T.	24	24	24	24
Pan-Am pf.	95	95	95	95
Penna.	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pere Marq.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pierce-Ar.	40	41 1/2	39 1/2	41
P & W Va.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27	28
P & W Va pf.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Pitts Coal.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2

MATURITIES IN
MARCH TO BE SMALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corporate maturities in March will amount to \$29,625,342 compared with \$55,543,984 in February and \$54,302,623 in March, 1917. Railroad maturities show the unusually small sum of \$6,263,000. Of this amount largest item is Southern Pacific equipment trust series A 4 1/2s, \$1,012,000.

Industrial securities show the largest amount maturing, with \$23,571,233, of which approximately 69 per cent, or \$16,000,000, are in 5 per cent notes of Winchester Arms Company. Arrangements have been made for paying off these notes by one-half in cash, and the other half from proceeds of a new issue of \$8,000,000 one-year 7 per cent notes which were recently bought by a syndicate headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The total amount of public utility securities maturing in March is \$9,790,500, of which Springfield Valley water notes, 5 1/2 per cent, amount to \$3,500,000. These notes are secured by a pledge of general mortgage 4 per cent bonds amounting to \$4,100,000.

Another important item maturing March 1 is Eastern Power & Light Company convertible 5 per cent bonds amounting to \$2,350,000. The company, being unable to pay off these notes, has offered the holders thereof, in exchange, 7 per cent collateral trust notes, due Sept. 1, 1918.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Today, 484 bbls and 3431 bxs apples; 53 rels strawberries, 1200 bxs oranges, 1059 bxs grapefruit, 392 bxs lemons, 400 bxs coconuts, 7 crates pineapples, 4466 bxs peanuts, 38,897 bu potatoes, 305 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1281 pkgs, last year 1000 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Rye flour in sacks, straight, \$2.75@3.25; white corn flour, \$6.80 per 100 pounds; rye meal in sacks, \$8.60@9.15; graham flour in sacks, \$10.80@11; graham flour in sacks, \$9.50@10.60; barley flour in sacks, \$12.50@13; yellow corn meal, in sacks, \$9.50@10.60.
Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.94 1/2@1.95; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.89 1/2@1.90; k. d. yellow, \$1.84 1/2@1.85; yellow \$1.79 1/2@1.80.
Oats—Nominal transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, \$1.06 1/2@1.07; 38 to 40 lbs, \$1.06@1.07; 36 to 38 lbs, \$1.05@1.06 1/2; 34 to 36 lbs, \$1.04@1.04 1/2; No. 2 white oats, \$1.05@1.05 1/2; No. 3 white oats, \$1.04@1.04 1/2.
Oatmeal—Rolled, 1 1/2, cut and ground, \$12.65.
Cornmeal (per 100 lbs)—Bag meal, \$3.75@3.85; cracked corn, \$3.85@3.95; granulated, in wood, \$10.50; bolted, in wood, \$10.45.
Hay—No. 1 grade, west, \$30@31; No. 2 grade, west, \$25@26; No. 1 grade, east, \$25@27; No. 2 grade, east, \$21@22; No. 3 grade, \$19@21; stock hay, \$18@19.
Straw—Rye, \$20@22; oat, \$14@16.
Milled—Transit shipment, linseed meal, \$58; stock feed, \$57.50; cottonseed meal, \$55; oat hulls, reground, \$28.
Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan pea beans, \$13.50@14; California small white, \$13.75@14; yellow eye, \$14@15.50; red kidney, \$14@15.50; Canada peas, \$7.10@7.50; green peas, \$11@11.50; lima beans, \$14@14.25.
Onions—Connecticut valley, 50c@52.25 bag; Spanish, \$1@3.50c.
Potatoes—\$2.80@2.90 per 100 lbs; sweet, \$1.75@2.25 bsk; new Bermuda, \$10 bbl.

Eggs—Fancy henney and new by, 62@63 1/2; eastern extras, 62 1/2@63; western extras, 62 1/2@63; western prime firsts, 62@62 1/2; western firsts, 61 1/2@62.
Butter—Northern creamery extras, 51 1/2@51 1/2; western creamery extras, 50 1/2@51; western firsts, 48 1/2@49; renovated, 44 1/2@45; ladies, 40 1/2@41.
Fruit—Oranges, California navel, \$3.50@7; Florida, \$4@6; tangerines, \$4@6; strap, grapefruit, \$2@4; cranberries, \$12@17 bbl, \$5@6 crt; strawberries, 40@50c bx; pineapples, \$4@6 crt.
Apples—Baldwins, fancy, \$4.50@5.25; grade A, \$4@4.50; ungraded, \$2.50@3.50; Northern Spy, \$2.50@4; russets, \$2.50@3.50; greenings, \$2.50@4; odd varieties, \$2.50@3.50; bu bxs, \$1@2; western box apples, \$1.50@3.
Sugar—American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 7.45c a pound in 100-lb lots.

DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Adams Express Company, at a meeting last Thursday, considered the dividend but took no action.

The board of directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company deferred for the present consideration of the April dividend.

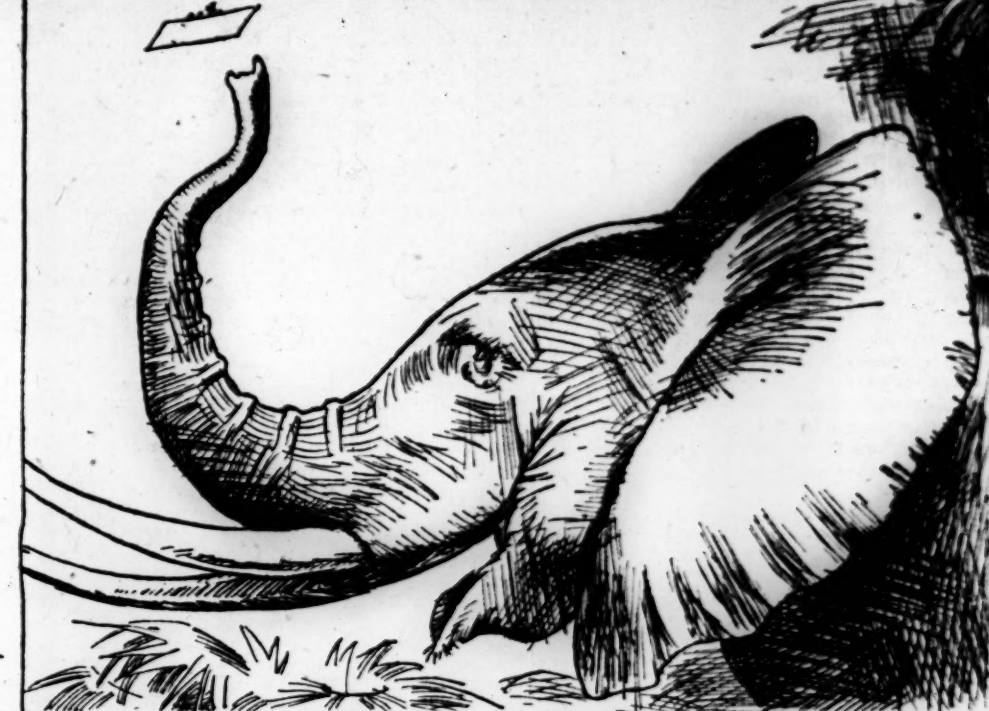
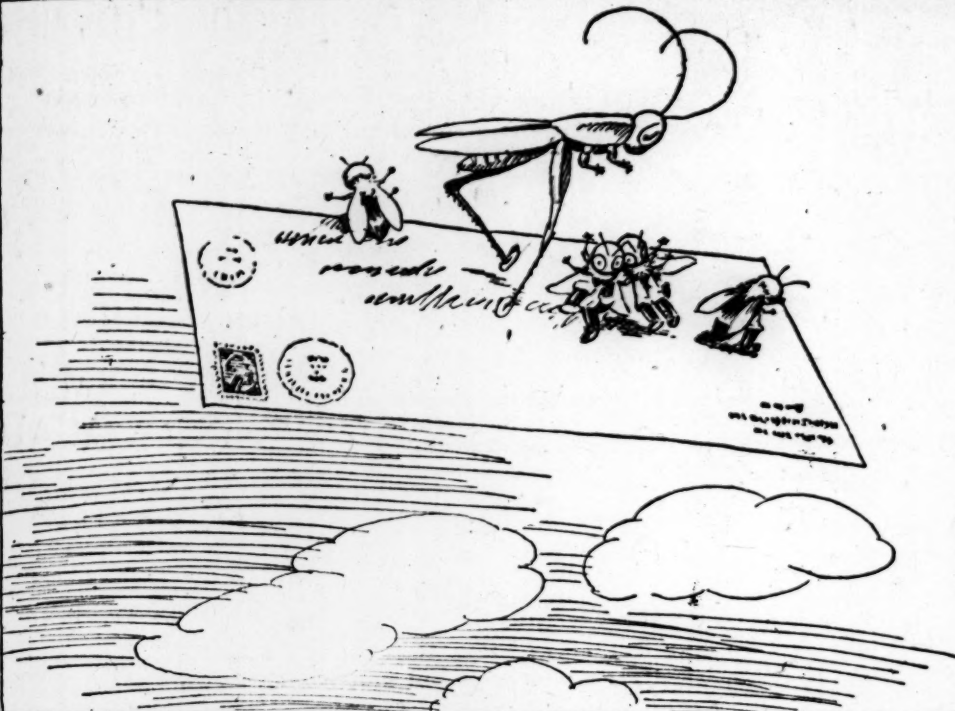
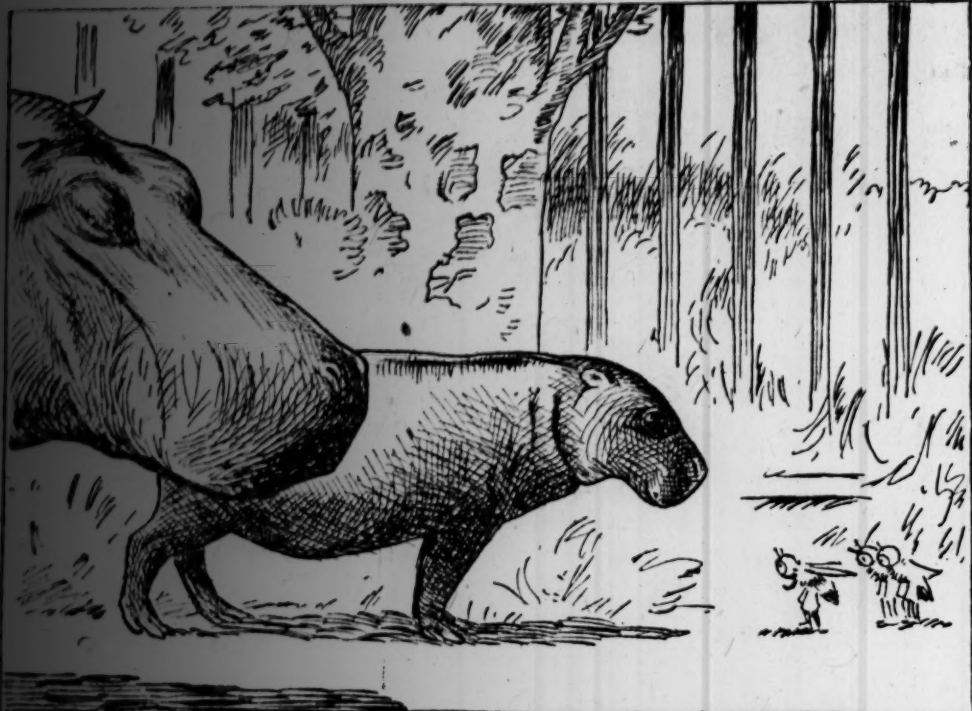
The American Telegraph & Cable Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 28.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 11.

December—	1917	1916
Imports	\$22,559,345	\$19,381,587
Exports	18,966,344	21,546,597
Year ended Dec. 31—		
Imports	228,470,782	202,198,239
Exports	207,589,738	179,252,668

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Grasshopper and the Bees Deliver Their Letter of Introduction to the Pygmy Elephant



When our Mr. Grasshopper and the little bees, attended by Dingo, the former wild dog, reached New York, the first place they made for was Bronx Park. There they had a long time, calling on the animals in the Zoo and telling them about their relatives whom they had lately seen in Africa, in India, Australia and South America and all the other places they had visited.

Strange to say, they found some animals in the Bronx Zoo which they had never seen before. One such animal was the pygmy hippopotamus. Although they had been in the very places in Liberia, Africa, where the pygmy hippo is found, they had never met one before; and it seemed

quite surprising that they should have to visit the Zoo to find one of the notable animals of Africa. At first, they thought the pygmy hippos in the Zoo were babies, belonging to the big Nile hippopotamus, which caused the smile which may be plainly seen on the features of the big hippo in the first picture. The little hippos were scarcely larger than pigs, although no one could have taken them for anything but hippos.

"Wouldn't it be strange," said Grasshopper, after he had talked with one of the little fellows, "if there should be a pygmy elephant, too?"

At this the little hippo rolled his saucer eyes.

"There is a pygmy elephant," said he.

"And where is there a pygmy elephant?" asked Grasshopper.

"In Africa, in the Congo country, not far from where I used to live. If you want to visit the pygmy elephant, I will give you a letter of introduction."

Now it is well known that a letter can go anywhere, providing, of course, it has a postage stamp on it. A letter has been known to go from New York to Hong Kong, from Hong Kong to Cape Town, from Cape Town to Cairo and from Cairo to London. From New York to the Congo is not much of a trip for a letter with a postage stamp on it. Therefore, Grasshopper and the bees made a quick trip across the ocean with the little hippo's letter of introduction and were proceeding over

the jungle, when a big black elephant reached up and grabbed it.

"Oh, I beg pardon," he said, when he had read the address on the letter, "I thought it was for me."

"Perhaps," said Grasshopper, "you can help deliver the letter to the pygmy elephant. It is from a friend of his in New York."

"Most assuredly I can," said the big elephant, fanning himself with his ears. "Most assuredly I can and will."

But pygmy elephants are hard to find. They are so small that they can hide away very easily, and the big elephant searched a long time and made many inquiries, before he caught sight of a pygmy elephant, just dodging into cover, and pulled him out by

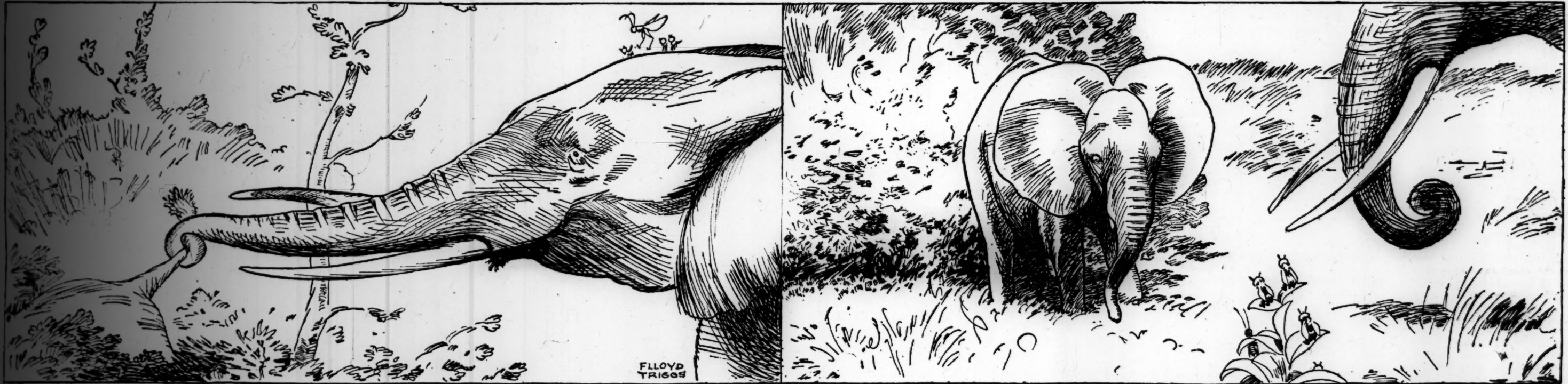
the tail. It was a good thing that the visitors had a letter of introduction, for the little fellow was so shy that, without a proper introduction, it would have been quite impossible for Grasshopper to interview him.

"Yes," said the pygmy elephant, "I know I am a rare animal and I hope to be able to remain so. Even if there are one or two of us who have recently been taken to England, to be shown there, we are still little enough known. We've always been successful before at playing hide and seek with the white men who come to this Congo country. Of course, the black men know us well; they call us 'swimming' or 'water' elephants. You can see why if you look at my trunk, which is dis-

colored because of my staying so much in the water. Then my tusks are dark, too, because of exposure to the moisture and the mud all about our homes. As you have noticed, our tusks are very small, sometimes only weighing two pounds per pair. You, Mr. Grasshopper, who have met so many elephants, in many lands, know how this compares with the weight of the tusks of a well-grown African bull elephant. Often his tusks weigh 110 pounds each, and a relation of mine once knew an African elephant who boasted a tusk which weighed 180 pounds. But, really, you know, I should not care to own anything so immense and showy as that; it does not seem quite modest. I'd far rather be one of the pygmies

among African elephants; I like being dainty and retiring,—just as I was when you overtook me. We dwarf elephants are seldom taller than 5 feet 6 inches or 6 feet; that's about half the height at the shoulder of an ordinary African elephant. I am told that persons have suspected for some time that we dwarfs existed; but never until lately have they been able to discover us. And I'll warrant that not many of us will be discovered even now."

The pygmy elephant wrote a letter in reply to the one from the pygmy hippopotamus and put a postage stamp on it. And this letter, of course, soon brought the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper safely back again to New York.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Caravans of the Northwest

Within the three decades from 1790 to 1820, nearly 2,000,000 people moved into Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri. They came so fast that it was impossible to lay out roads; and to provide the conveniences of travel and commerce, so necessary to the happiness and prosperity of a new country, was out of the question. The inhabitants could grow food in abundance. In fact, living was so easy that a farmer need work but half his time, to be able to supply an abundance of grain and meat for his family. But these pioneers were cut off entirely from the older settled sections in the East and the South.

Even the roads leading from settlement to settlement were nothing more than narrow buffalo paths or Indian trails. The old military roads from the East to the West were at first so cut up or so blocked by falling trees, writes E. C. Brooks, in "The Story of Corn," that it was next to impossible to cross the mountains with loaded wagons. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the early settlers had to import a few things from the outside world; they could not live on corn alone. Salt was required for their food; iron was necessary for their carriages; and there was always a demand for spices, calicoes, and many household articles. But, until the treaty with Spain, in 1794, the settlers could not even go down the Mississippi River to trade.

After 1794, a multitude of rafts, skiffs, and barges floated down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans. It was not so difficult to float the products to that city, but it was slow, hard work to push the boats up-stream from New Orleans to Pittsburgh. In fact, the round trip required sometimes twelve months. Therefore, it was often more profitable to sell the boats in New Orleans for old lumber and walk back home, a distance of about fifteen hundred miles, and have their necessary supplies sent from Baltimore and Philadelphia, by means of pack horses.

Philadelphia saw early the importance of trading with these settlers beyond the mountains, and a road from that city to Pittsburgh was begun. By 1784, goods were being carried from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or Hagerstown, Maryland, in Conestoga wagons (large, broad-wheeled wagons, usually covered, for travel in soft soil and on prairies), and thence taken to Pittsburgh on horse-back. Philadelphia was fast drawing the trade of the West. A road across

the mountains was being opened up along the old trail, over which settlers were continually traveling. Numerous inns and taverns were kept open, and in the busy seasons, trains of pack horses were passing constantly, carrying hides and furs to the East and bringing in return, salt and other necessities to the West. The important freight carriers in the earlier days were these pack horses, which moved in long lines, like caravans of camels across the desert. They have been well called the first industrial agents between the East and the West.

The earlier settlers collected what furs and pelts they could obtain throughout the year for the purpose of sending them over the mountains for barter. In the autumn, the settlers brought together their goods and the horses were equipped for the journey. Each horse was provided with bell, collar, pack saddle, and bags. These bags were filled with feed for the horses but, on the return trip, were used for salt. The first horse in each group was led by a driver, and each successive horse was hitched to the saddle of the one in front. When everything was in readiness, the long line of pack horses started from the Ohio across the mountains to Shippensburg or Hagerstown, Maryland, where they were to meet the wagons from Philadelphia. Here the furs were exchanged for salt, iron, and other merchandise. Bars of iron were often fastened on the backs of the horses and then bent around their bodies. Each horse carried, in addition to other things, two bushels of alum salt, which weighed 84 pounds. They also carried back to the lands far beyond the mountains small packages of chocolate, sugar, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, glass beads, hand mirrors, and the lighter iron goods. The caravans that went from the markets of the East to the great Northwest were not unlike those that came from India to Europe, in the days when Venice and Genoa were carrying on an extensive commerce with the Far East.

His Whereabouts

A certain British soldier's letter, according to Punch, runs thus: "I am sorry I cannot tell you where I am, because I am not allowed to say. But I venture to state that I am not where I was, but where I was before I left here to go where I have just come from."

Once upon a time, there was a king who was wise and good and who was continually seeking ways to make his subjects happier and his kingdom more beautiful. One day he had it announced that he would give a great reward to the person who should find and bring to him the most beautiful plant in the world.

The reward was so great that, immediately, a number of his subjects set out on the search. There were no restrictions as to the size of the plant; the tiniest blossom would receive the same consideration as an entire tree, and one year could be devoted to the quest.

To the north, east, south, and west the searchers went. Some journeyed into the frozen North, to look for the rare plants which grow there; others went to the tropics, where, in the wonderful verdure of that region, they felt sure they would find a gorgeous plant which should win the prize. Still others went to hunt in the desert, to see if, in some oasis, they could not discover a hitherto unknown bloom.

At last, the day arrived for the awarding of the prize. The king declared it a holiday and those who were bidden to the palace to witness the event thought themselves fortunate, indeed. The choice was to be made in the inner court of the palace and here the king had the contestants present their offerings, one by one.

The first offering was an Egyptian water lily, with blossoms of snowy white and large, cool-looking green leaves. To better display its beauty, the searcher who had procured it asked permission to plant it in the pool, in the middle of the court. There it surpassed all the other water plants in beauty and fragrance. Besides these qualities, the contestant said, it had the charm of antiquity, for it dated back thousands of years.

The next offering was an exquisite orchid of palest lavender. The king was mightily pleased with this fragile plant and examined it with great care.

The rare edelweiss, from the snowy Alps, was then submitted. The contestant did not claim great beauty for it, because it grew upon such heights and was so difficult to obtain, he felt it deserved the prize.

The magnolia tree was one of the many trees presented. A beautiful specimen had been obtained, transplanted with great care and expense. The perfume from its large waxen flowers flooded the court. So beautiful was it that all the people exclaimed and the contestant, feeling that he already had the prize in his

The Boy and the Prize

pocket, went swaggering around, to the amusement of every one present, including the king.

New and beautiful varieties of roses were presented; the trailing arbutus—lovely forerunner of springtime—was urged for acceptance, as was the gorgeous orange-colored tiger lily from China. The flowering acacia and spicy pepper tree were among those offered, and the fern-shaped leaf and coral berries of the latter awakened great admiration.

When the last one had been presented, the king announced that he would award the prize for he had made his decision; but, just at this point, one of his servants, a boy who helped the gardener in the care of the plants in the inner court, presented himself before the king and begged to be heard.

"This is no time to hear complaints," replied the king. "Present your petition at some other time. Today we are busy with important affairs."

But the boy insisted that his petition had to do with the awarding of the prize.

"Have you a plant to offer?" asked the king, looking about, for the boy was empty handed.

"Yes, sire," replied the boy.

The king looked astonished, for the boy had nothing to offer. "Where is your plant?" he demanded.

"There, sire," said the boy, pointing to a lemon tree which grew not 20 feet away, at the edge of the pool. The king looked displeased. "This is no time for jesting," he said; "that is only a lemon tree, of which I have many in my gardens."

"Nevertheless," replied the boy, "it is the most beautiful of all the plants presented." He ran over to it and plucked a spray of blossoms, which he presented to the king.

"Is its odor not delicious?" he asked; "and its blossoms beautiful?"

"Yes," admitted the king, "but so is the odor of the magnolia and arbutus delicious, while the beauty of the rose is incomparable."

"That is true, sire, but the arbutus comes only in the spring; the rest of the year it is gone. There are many months when the roses and magnolias do not bloom, while the lemon buds are continually appearing. And look, sire, have you observed its fruit? That tree is here that can, at present, at the same time, the forming bud, the full-blown flower and the matured fruit?"

"There is something in what you say," replied the king.

"Moreover, sire," said the boy, "my

offering possesses the quality of true beauty. It is not merely pleasing to the eye and of delicious perfume, but it is of great use in the world. Are not the nectars which are made from the juice of its fruit delicious, and to what uses can its rind not be put? Even your robes are whiter because of a substance it yields."

"You have spoken well," answered the king; "true beauty should possess the qualities of purity, comeliness, fragrance, permanence, and service, and all these your offering has. I thereupon decree that to you shall be awarded the prize."

Then the king ordered that cuttings should be taken from his lemon trees and given to the people, so that the tree, which heretofore had not been greatly prized, should be grown in every garden. Moreover, he ordered that each one of the offerings should be planted in the royal gardens, so that there would be a place where all his subjects could come and see them, and that a sum of money should be given to each of the contestants to requite him for his time and trouble. As for the boy, he not only received the prize, but he was raised to the position of head gardener, where he made the royal gardens the best cared for and the most beautiful in the whole world.

The Flower Doll

One day I made a flower doll:
She had a daisy face,
With eyes and nose and mouth marked in.

Each in its proper place.
Her bonnet was a lovely sight,
It was a poppy red,
Tied with a striped ribbon flower
Upon her fluffy head.

She wore a waist that fitted well,
Composed of violets blue,
With dainty sleeves of buttercups
Cut in a style quite new.

She had a skirt of creamy white
Made out of lilies rare,
And stockings green ones saw below
Of fern called maidenhair.

Then pretty shoes of soft green moss
I placed upon her feet;
And I am sure that you would think
My doll was very sweet.

Red Sunflowers

A Colorado woman has recently succeeded in developing and perfecting the growth of red sunflowers.

Timothy Blink Hears Spring Calling

Timothy had been restless for some green robe and the bright gold hair, days. Wuzzie and Squig had both buried themselves in their houses, and it was no good trying to wake them. They were snoring! The small boy sat on his bed and whistled, bent and scratched at the earth, smelt something, which was sweet and damp. Then he started to move away the earth at the hole of his cave. While he was doing this and getting delightfully grubby, he heard the softest of voices just outside.

"Hurry up, Timothy, or you won't see me at all!"

"Who's there?" cried little Tim.

"Spring!" answered the soft, silvery voice, and Timothy's heart leaped with joy and he started again pulling at the opening. At last there was a tiny hole and a breath of cool, moist air lifted Timothy's damp curls and kissed his flushed face. "Oh!" sniffed Timothy rapturously, and with a few more scoops and pushes he had widened the hole enough so that he could creep outside. Outside, into the fresh, soft air of spring.

He straightened himself and looked up to find the most wonderful maiden laughing into his eyes. She was clad in a little frock of the palest green and her arms and legs were bare. Her eyes were deep gray, with blue flecks; her mouth was faintest rose and her golden-brown hair swept round her as the wind sang with delight at finding her again. Then Spring turned and skimmed off through the wood, and Timothy raced after her, gulping in the glorious air and turning his happy face toward the skies. Ah, it was very early in the year and the skies were almost the same color as the eyes of Spring, gray with the tenderest shade of blue; and the earth was moist and the last year's leaves squelched under Timothy's feet, and the trees dripped with moisture and everywhere was a strange, fragrant smell of stirring earth.

Timothy found that it was rather hard to keep up with the green-robed maid with the rose mouth, but, anyhow, it was all so exciting. Here he found a blade of emerald green grass, such a tiny blade, pushing its drop bud, growing gently under a hedge; a note from a bird would stop him. Before a brown bush, he lingered and discovered buds bursting from shiny brown sheaths; he fell on his hands and knees to pat some gay green moss and there he found the first purple violet. Timothy ran over wet fields, down lanes, through little woods, ever following the flashing

Timothy, with a heart that sang and feet that seemed to skim over the ground, made for home. He reached his own little wood and rushed excitedly into his cave to wake the others. Into Wuzzie's house, to find the bed scattered here and there and no Wuzzie. Into Squig's house—empty! Timothy was not the only one who had heard the calling of Spring. Then he ran to his own little brook. The ice had melted, it was free and was hurrying, positively scampering, over the stones and singing as it went. Timothy clapped his hands and the brook laughed and cried, "Have a paddle!" Timothy's feet were covered with mud and his face was also smeared a little. He put one toe in and wiggled it about. "Oh, I say! It's jolly cold!" The brook only laughed again and Timothy slipped from his scanty garments, set his shoulders, shut his mouth, shut his eyes, and plunged into the icy water. It was cold, but still it was rather wonderful, and Timothy splashed and spluttered and gasped and then jumped out and rushed for his cave and rolled on his bed until he was dry and warm again. How happy he was! Then he rolled over, cuddled down and fell fast asleep, never woke until the next morning.

—woke to find the sun, pale golden, peeping in on him, a sky of deepest blue and, best of all, a slim, brown bird perched on a branch of a budding tree, pouring forth a stream of silvery song. It was Stella!

Carnegie's Libraries

The first of Carnegie's libraries was established at Homestead, Pa. Since that time, Carnegie has given more than 1300 of these buildings, scattered over the world.

ART

Fine Old Masters

To works of art—real works of art, that is—the term accumulators has been applied. The word, taken from those electrical reservoir devices designed to receive, store up and later give out their quota of power, is particularly apt. For it is very easy to think of beautiful and significant pictures, for example, as vessels into which the artist has poured perhaps the refined thought of a lifetime—poured and sealed with a master hand, to await the day of their yielding. Meanwhile they hang upon the walls, their contents visible, but darkly visible, to the misunderstanding throng—as the contents of colored bottles. Time may pass—and dark ages—the thoughts of men may be torn from beautiful things, yet these message bearers remain intact, patiently biding their time, ready with the coming of appreciation to link together past and present, to reveal the fellowship of artists—and the unity of art.

To Boston there are brought each season a number of such accumulators in the exhibition of old masters by the Ehrich Galleries of New York. The exhibition—held at Doll & Richards, Newbury Street—is always one of the big shows of the year and offers an extremely valuable opportunity to view or study, as one prefers, in a convenient gallery and an intimate setting, paintings that take their place without dispute among the great works of art.

This year's show—now on view until March 5—perhaps more than usually interesting because it has been chosen by the Ehrichs to represent many periods and countries and because it includes, at the same time, excellent examples of masters whose names are much more familiar than their work. The Rev. Matthew William Peters, for example, that fashionable English portrait painter of about 1800 who seemed never quite sure whether palette or prayer book best fitted his hand; or Sir Peter Leely, that even more fashionable limner, who could so please his fair sitters with the smartness of his reproductions of their silks and satins; or John Hoppner, so much of whose work has been betrayed by the poor quality of his paint. These men were not Raeburns or Gainsboroughs, to be sure, but they painted remarkably fine portraits all the same and sustained and transmitted the best traditions of their craft.

There is the opportunity, too, to see a very fine portrait by Antonio Moro, whose work has never received its due measure of attention from the average student of art and whose influence in the countries in which he worked, Spain, Italy and England, has never been fully estimated. Gaze quietly upon the little landscape by another painter whose work is little seen—Patrick Nasmyth—recall the limitations of landscape painting in the period of his development, let the great sweetness of sentiment and skill of execution steal upon you, and you will realize how close he stood to Constable himself. Nor should one fail to find pleasure in the fairly quaint but wholly delightful hunting picture by John Chalon, a work which, in the less accurate days, would probably have passed and been sold as a Morland.

These are not the finest pictures in the collection, however. There are such pictures as a little Rembrandt sketch, probably early, but showing the power of the master; there is a Turner study in oil of the Thames shipping, probably early, too, somewhat dramatic in its inventive grouping of towers and rigging, somewhat tentative in coloring, yet, too, revealing the master touch; and there is a Goya with all its extraordinary and fascinating Goya power of attraction by the sheer thought behind the execution. As interesting is the Bellini-like and yet not Bellini-like "Madonna and Child" by Vivarini; the "Portrait of a Lady" by Raeburn; the mingling of German and Italian influences in the "Mannetti" by the Master of Frankfurt, a portrait of the artist; "Barker of Bath," by "Wright of Derby," an excellent example of Maes and a "Portrait of the Artist" by Reynolds. Every picture of the 16 on the walls is in itself worth going to see.

Flower Pastels at Brooks Reed's

At the Brooks Reed Galleries, Arlington Street, is on exhibition, showing of pastel flower studies by Miss Agnes Harrison Lincoln, of Milwaukee, that are exceptional. Flower pictures have always had a following of admirers who have made up for their comparatively small number by their sincere enthusiasm. The general public has had to overcome certain prejudices deriving from the days when dining rooms were ornamented with still lifes of waxen-hued blossoms, distinctly unliveliest and hanging side by side with rather gruesome arrangements of pendant daisies and rabbits. This reminiscent aversion, however, is being rapidly dissipated by such wholly charming interpretations as Miss Lincoln's. And the virtue of her work lies in the fact that she has wisely chosen, not to elaborate some new mode of reproduction, but rather to express the spirit of flowers in all its joy and freshness. Great clusters of highly colored, old-fashioned blossoms, carelessly arranged in vase or bowl, and placed, for decorative effect, against black screens or mirrors, in the highly refined yet soft tones of which the pastel is capable, form choruses of color as cheerful as happy voices floating across open lawns on a summer's day.

GERMAN DOUBLE CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. Italy. The question of double citizenship which he says is permissible to German subjects is the subject of an article by Professor Dioma of Turin in the Nuova Antologia. Commenting on the fact that there are

few states, even among neutral countries, in which the Germans have not tried to carry on their work of disintegration and corruption, the professor states that in Germany a system obtains by which the acquisition of citizenship in another country is not incompatible with the retention of citizenship in their own country. This was authorized by the law of 1870, and confirmed by a new law in 1912. According to this law, a German need not lose his citizenship on becoming naturalized in another country if he has previously asked for and obtained a written permission from the competent authorities in his own country authorizing him to retain his original citizenship. From this it is clear that Germans may remain Germans, even although they are enjoying all the advantages of citizenship in the country in which they are living, which shows the hypothesis to be far from ill founded that there are persons in Italy who are believed to be Italian while in reality they are citizens of the German Empire.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Congressional Record

NEW YORK WORLD.—Every member of Congress knows that the Congressional Record is a gross fraud upon the public. It is not what its title represents it to be. It is a doctored and garbled report, and purposely so, because the Senate and House for many years have refused to put an end to practices from which members profit. The abuse of the privilege under which members edit their own speeches to suit themselves and print columns of words never spoken or read on the floor, for subsequent circulation at the expense of the Government, is deliberate falsification of the record. It cannot be excused or justified. An authentic chronicle, known to be accurate and trustworthy, however tedious in the reading, would at least command respect. A spurious version, put out under cover of official authority, is an obvious form of conspiracy to deceive.

The O' Outlook

CHICAGO POST.—We must hope that the Government will be able to spare the country on the oil situation the errors which have led to the great coal shortage. Oil is a war necessity. Modern war is machinery, and machinery cannot run without oil. The train service in Germany today is demoralized not so much because of the shortage of lubricating oils. But lubrication is the secondary function of oil. Its primary war purpose is motive power. Warships need oil for their engines. The army needs it for "tanks" for motor lorries, for gun tractors, for motor cycles, for aeroplanes, for all the thousand and one purposes to which gasoline is devoted. In so far as natural resources are concerned, the situation possesses no peril. To meet even the heavy war demands there is more than enough oil in the oil wells of the United States, exclusive of those of Mexico. The question is not one of natural supply, but of production and distribution. These questions, we are glad to say, are now before Secretary of the Interior Lane for the decreeing of a policy that will definitely prevent an oil shortage next year. America was luck with every conflict, and his decision upon one of the most important of the fundamental supply questions of our future.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

At Jacob Sleeper Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock, Charles T. Copeland was to give a reading from Dickens for the benefit of the Italian department of Denison House.

Henry Abrahams, member of the Boston School Committee, was the guest of honor at a reception given at Elizabeth Peabody House last evening. Tomorrow the Young Hebrew Sabbath Observers will give a Purim celebration at the house. The Daughters of Zion gave a party at the house yesterday. Tales of American Indians are being told to the young people of the neighborhood by Bernard Sexton. His first stories were told last Saturday. A second group will be given next Saturday.

A concert by the West Roxbury Music Club will be given at Elizabeth Peabody House on Wednesday evening, under the direction of the Boston Music School Settlement. Yesterday, the third rehearsal of a new people's orchestra formed at the settlement was held. The orchestra is composed of 25 members. A pupils' recital was given yesterday afternoon.

A house party was given at the North End Union on Tuesday evening. On Friday, a musical was given by music pupils. The first part of the program was by younger girls, and the second by more advanced pupils.

For the benefit of the North Bennet Street Industrial, "Aunt" Portia Sniley was to give a food lecture at the home of Mrs. John Homans, 164 Beacon Street, this afternoon.

WATCH IS KEPT FOR PRO-GERMAN BANKS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Investigation of all new state bank projects has been in progress during the last two months, it is learned at the state capitol, says The Minneapolis Journal. M. J. Murray of Duluth, formerly a deputy state fire marshal and later an agent of the Federal Department of Justice, was employed for the purpose by the State Banking Department, to ascertain whether new banks were being organized to "capitalize pro-German sentiment." The Minnesota Public Safety Commission has declared against organization of new banks,

MUSIC

New England Orchestra

Concert Organized by Raffaele Martino, President of the Italian Musicians Association, for the Benefit of Italian War Refugees. Colonial Theater, afternoon of Feb. 24, 1918. Those taking part: The New England Orchestra, under direction of Emil Mollenhauer; Miss Myrta Sharlow, soprano; Vittorio Treviani, baritone; Carmine Fabrizio, violinist; Alfred de Voto, pianist. The program: Overture, "Melpomene," Chadwick; orchestra, "Intermezzo," "Jewels of the Madonna," Wolf-Ferrari; orchestra, Aria, from "Figaro," Mozart; Signor Treviani, Sonata in G major, for violin and piano, Leket; Signor Fabrizio and Signor de Voto, Suite, "Anatomie d'un Héros," Hadley; orchestra, "Hymn to the Sun," Mascagni; orchestra, Episode, "Carneval in Paris," Svendsen; orchestra, Aria (Michaela) from "Carmen," Bizet; Miss Sharlow, Minuet for strings, Bolzoni; orchestra, Overture, "The Secret of Suzanne," Wolf-Ferrari, orchestra.

An apology on the program stated that this orchestra was organized in November, 1916, by the Boston Musicians Relief Society for the purpose of playing the lighter classical, and of giving pieces of the modern repertoire, especially meritorious works by American composers, which other orchestras are inclined to neglect.

The significant thing about this is not what this band purposes to play; it is its personnel. The Boston Musicians Relief Society is an organization connected with the musicians' union. All the players in this new organization are, of course, union men. Many of them are engaged during the week at the various theaters in town; all of them earn their living by their profession. To give the time to rehearsal which their performance yesterday indicated they had given, is a sacrifice. Therefore an interest in good music among the ranks of the distinctly encouraging.

It is to be hoped that this orchestra will persevere in its intention of giving Sunday afternoon concerts. There is undoubtedly a public for it, and the inculcation in this public of a liking for better music may safely be left with an orchestra which plays as this one did yesterday. The precision of attack and release attained connotes long and fruitful rehearsal. The shading and expression evidenced are the result of a musical feeling for which no amount of mere drilling can be a substitute. Possibly these men find in this work a reaction from the banal sort of music which the patrons of the theaters like.

Mr. Mollenhauer is always a businesslike conductor. But his work in directing a chorus of an orchestra must not be taken as a criterion of his work in directing an orchestra alone. Where at certain performances in Symphony Hall he has been content to let the orchestra severely alone, to the great detriment of its ensemble effect, in the Colonial Theater he was careful and precise about each nuance, attentive to the gradations of his climaxes, heedful of his tempos and observant of discipline.

The outstanding number orchestra on the program was the selection from Mascagni's "Iris," the "Hymn to the Sun." Extra brass at the climax was handled by the conductor with admirable restraint, resulting in a carefully built up outburst of tone, without blare and roughness. It would be interesting to hear this orchestra in one of the more popular symphonies.

Miss Hempel's Recital

Miss Frieda Hempel, Soprano, recital at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, Paul Eisler at the piano. The program: Romanza and cavatina from "Otello," Rossini; "On Wings of Song," Mendelssohn; "Fragaria," Schubert; "The Rose Has Charmed the Nightingale," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Bird Song," Taubert; "Shadow Dance," from "Dinorah," Meyerbeer; "The Herdsman," Old Norwegian; "I Know Where I'm Going," and "I Know My Love," Old Irish; "Daddy's Sweetheart," Liza Lehmann; aria, "Qui la voce" from "I Puritani," Bellini.

There are comparatively few artists who venture to appear for an occasion such as one of the Sunday afternoon concerts at Symphony Hall entirely unaided. There would seem to be a fairly general demand, in fact, for such a concert for a little variety, if for no other reason than to offset the principal performer. However, Miss Hempel not only undertook this somewhat arduous task, but carried it through successfully, seeming even, if possible, to sing the last part of the program with more spontaneity and freshness than the opening number.

The selection in which her remarkable powers of execution were shown to greatest advantage was "On Wings of Song," from "Dinorah." In which, especially where the flute accompanies and alternates with the voice, an exceptionally fine effect was obtained. Miss Hempel's voice might in places have been more mellow and more buoyant and rounded in its tones, but the general result, despite this fact, was yet abundantly pleasing.

The program, as it was selected and rendered, showed careful arrangement, the three main numbers, which called for no little technical equipment and breadth of scope, being separated by two groups of happily chosen drawing-room songs, which demanded delicate shading and niceness of expression. It is somewhat of a pity that Miss Hempel does not pay more attention to her articulation and diction, her words in the majority of her renditions being completely unintelligible. Of these lighter pieces, Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song," and Liza Lehmann's "Daddy's Sweetheart," were among the best.

Miss Hempel's voice is of great range and beauty. There is noticeable it is true, a slight harshness in places, which, when it occurs, detracts from the otherwise harmonious character of the tone production; but by its very presence here and there, it forces into prominence those parts in which the singer's full powers appear untrammelled and unhampered. Most effective renderings of "Dinorah," "Home Sweet Home" and "The

Last Rose of Summer" were among the encores that were given in response to repeated recalls.

"Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"

Rosa Raisa in "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni, sung in Italian by the Chicago Opera Company at the Boston Opera House, evening of Feb. 23, 1918, with Giuseppe Sturani conducting. The cast: Santuzza, Rosa Raisa; Turiddu, Jessa Swartz; Nedda, Forrest Lamont; Alfio, Lucie Bérat. Followed by "Pagliacci" by Leoncavallo, Giuseppe Sturani conducting. The cast: Nedda, Anna Fittiz; Canio, Forrest Lamont; Tonio, Giacomo Rimini; Silvio, Giordano Patrino; Beppe, Desire Defrere.

For this popular-priced performance, careful and thorough work was done by the Chicago company, and for good measure Mr. Campanini offered Miss Raisa, whose Santuzza proved memorable both on the singing and acting side. Even at the height of the girl's reproaches of Turiddu, Miss Raisa kept the emotion song, proving her mastery of the paradox of operatic acting by staying within her character. Miss Raisa reconciles forceful expression with beauty of tone, even when Mascagni translates a shriek into music, as when Santuzza begs Alfio to do no harm to Turiddu.

Her voice is truly expressive, fluid in its changeable response to her emotional thinking. Only within the necessary framework of stage positions and essential "business" did Miss Raisa rest her performance upon tradition. Every phrase of her rôle she has, apparently, worked out in terms of her own equipment as a singer and actress, so that this Santuzza seems truly the peasant girl with a gift of song, lamenting her lover's faithlessness.

On a popular-priced night it was not to be expected, perhaps, that the Turiddu or the Alfio could play up to such a Santuzza; though Mr. Lamont sang with poetry and Mr. Maguenat in characterization. All three were applauded, and Miss Raisa was recalled several times by the hearty general approval.

One of the distinctions of the "Cavalleria" performance, the chorus singing, was the feature of the "Pagliacci" presentation. Miss Fittiz's Nedda was acceptable in song, and will take on the needed intensity of characterization with experience. Mr. Lamont sang the rôle of Canio in a style that was of a piece with the generally workmanlike performance of the principals. Mr. Rimini's Tonio, too, was agreeably commonplace. Mr. Defrere at least was not the usual silly Silvio. In song and action the duet of Silvio and Nedda was the high point of the performance, remembering always the ascendancy of that admirable chorus.

Mme. Melba as Marguerite

Mme. Nellie Melba in "Faust"—Performance of the Chicago Opera Company, Mascagni, directed by the music; Boston Opera House, Boston, Mass., afternoon of Feb. 23, 1918. The cast:

Faust, Lucien Muratore; Mephistopheles, Georges Baklanoff; Valentin, Alfred Maguenat; Wagner, Desire Defrere; Marguerite, Nellie Melba; Siebel, Jessa Swartz; Martha, Louise Bérat.

There is a kind of opera manager who thinks he does all that is necessary with Gounod's "Faust" when he presents a distinguished artist in the part of the heroine; who thinks he does his full duty by the public when he gives it a vocal soprano voice to hear, and who thinks he does everything required in the way of interpretation when he makes the piece all a matter of Marguerite. But Mr. Campanini, who directs the affairs of the Chicago Opera Company, is a manager of another type. He would never, if he could help it, ask a singer like Mme. Melba to call out a large crowd of people to the theater and then leave her to entertain them alone. Moreover, the group of Chicago men who sustain the company financially would probably never require him to follow such a policy. They plainly expect his performances to show the quality of artistic triumph, not of business success.

So there were even good voices, instead of what would have been commercially possible—one good voice—at the Boston Opera House matinee on Feb. 23. Associated with the soprano was Mr. Muratore, who a little more than four years ago made his first American appearance with the Boston Opera Company as Faust, doing his work in a strong, though traditional way. Today he presents a study of the man, Faust, which, if accepted by tenors generally, would revolutionize the character. Formerly this artist treated Faust in the usual style of the opera stage, as a noble fellow, who has fallen under the malign influence of Mephisto, and who is not to be held accountable for his actions. Mr. Muratore, since his first singing in Boston, has evidently changed his views about the title part of the old piece. For he has taken the sentimentality and the respectability out of the scholar-turned-cavalier, and has made him a cowardly, though polite, wrongdoer. He illustrated his ideas on Saturday in his treatment of Faust's duel with Marguerite's brother in the street, and of Faust's meeting with Marguerite in the prison. According to the new Muratore characterization, Faust in his duel with Valentin, accepts the help of Mephistopheles' sword, because he lacks the courage to stand up and defend himself with his own. Again, Faust, upon entering the dunce-house and seeing Marguerite lying on her bed of straw, expresses her whole mind, under Mr. Muratore's present vocal infection and emphasis, in the words: "I'm afraid."

Another associate of Mme. Melba was Mr. Baklanoff, whose work was brilliant on the side of singing, and was carefully in agreement with the tenor's, on the side of acting. This artist has divested the figure of Mephistopheles of its medieval clasp and has set it where it can be viewed in a symbolic rather than a magical light. Associates of Mme. Melba in con-

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tributary parts were Mr. Maguenat, a Valentin who, bating not the slightest breath or accent, was in the Parisian tradition, a passionately cynical gentleman and brother; Mr. Defrere, a Wagner who had a voice worthy of his song at the table; Mme. Bérat, who put precisely the desirable volume of tone into the second part of the garden quartet, and, finally, Mme. Swartz, who holds her claim on the man-masquerading rôle of Siebel, no doubt because she knows better than most contraltos how to keep it from being ridiculous.

Mme. Melba herself gave the afternoon distinction for the simplest of reasons—her command of the art of speech in song. She did not stand prominent among the artists of the cast merely on the score of her voice. Far from it. There was plenty of good tone on this occasion, which was of other people's making than hers. She surpassed her energetic and enthusiastic fellow singers in scarcely anything but the one point of clear articulation of the text. But what a point in which to excel! It always means success, whether the language is English, as when John McCormack sings one of his ballads; whether it is Italian, as when Mr. Caruso sings an air of Donizetti's; or whether it is French, as when the soprano of Saturday sings the "King of Thule" or the "Jewel Song" in "Faust."

With enunciation of the words must go smooth execution of the notes, of course; otherwise the singing would be only talking. But somehow, at McCormack, a Caruso or a Melba performance, listeners do not think how the voice takes the scale or how it balances phrase against phrase; they only think of what it expresses. And a clear delivery of the text is such an important part of expression that they cannot help observing it.

While the soprano brought much novelty to the outward impersonation of Marguerite—for one detail addressing the "Thule" reverly to her flower garden, instead of to her spinning wheel—the verbal part of her work was the memorable thing. Such variety and subtlety of phonic coloring! Let artists who have their reputations to make study her for their words. They can find numerous models for the trill and the staccato. They can find no other exemplar of speech in song like her.

ACCUSED MONTANA JUDGE TO BE TRIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Montana Legislature has concluded its routine business with an appropriation of \$500,000 to aid the farmers in putting in a maximum wheat crop. The House reported a resolution of impeachment against Charles L. Crum, district judge of the fifteenth district of the State Court, for alleged pro-German acts and utterances. Numerous witnesses had testified at the House inquiry that Judge Crum, who resides in Forsyth, had attacked President Wilson and impugned the motives of America in entering the war. The Senate will today set a date for Judge Crum's trial.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

HANDWRITING
AS A FINE ART

"He fasted three days before opening the roll."

Long ago, when the Stranger first read that sentence, he became interested in Chinese painting.

To fast three days before examining a painting, so as to be prepared for encounter with a masterpiece, argues a height of connoisseurship rather uncommon. The incident is authentic. Prime Minister Tung Ch'i-Ch'ang of Hanchow (1555-1636) was the connoisseur, and Wang Wei (699-759) was the artist (he was also a poet). The picture in question was Wang Wei's "Snow Clearing Up on a Mountain by a River," painted about 750 A. D.

O rare Wang Wei! We Europeans can never have the privilege of fasting before one of your masterpieces for the adequate reason that none have come westward. The nearest we can get to the experience is the landscape in the British Museum painted in the style of Wang Wei by Chas. Menzies-Pu, and illustrated in Prof. H. A. Giles' "History of Chinese Pictorial Art," published at Shanghai in 1905. Even in this derivation Wang Wei's mountains and river have the sweep of an eagle and the pulse of a cannon.

From Professor Giles' book the curious may experience a stirring of the imagination even through an armchair acquaintance with the wonders—ethical and poetical as well as pictorial—of Chinese painting.

Think of it! Here is a nation that records the existence of two sages, one the inventor of writing, the other the inventor of drawing, who flourished under the Yellow Emperor more than 4500 years ago; a nation that has allowed the Japanese, once their pupils, to pass them in art and trounce them in war; a nation that made most of the discoveries of natural science without troubling to apply them, and who now wash out notes on the chronology of the Chinese dynasties from the Stranger's shirt-cuff.

East is east and west is west and never the twain shall meet. In art certainly they never meet, except in that awful room at the last Paris exposition where certain Japanese artists, who had studied in Paris, showed portraits done in the western convention. Oh, how sad, and bad, and mad they were. A Chinese artist would never have descended to such traffic with the round-eyed vigorous westerner. The modern Chinese paintings, rolled up as of yore, painted this century, painted a year ago, are all in the immemorial tradition; a little freer in brushwork, but dealing with the old themes exclusively, as of old, filling the space, unrealistic, yet catching the spirit of the wild duck, the bamboo, clouds, purling water and stealthy fish; always decorative, always reverent to nature; always akin, but differing, of course, in degree, to essential beauty.

The convention of Chinese painting has never changed. Masters great, masters small, have passed across the centuries, but the ritual, the grave ceremony of the art, in production and in presentation, persists to this day. The pictures are on rolls, and the master of the house never displays more than three or four at a time, always choosing those suitable to the rank and taste of his guest. Special pictures, thoughtfully selected, were surely shown to Prince Chun (circa 1896), who, as a painter, "exhausted every charm of the bamboo." And to Wu Tao-tzu, "a poverty-stricken orphan," who "now stands by universal consent as the head of all Chinese painters."

About A. D. 750 the Emperor requested Wu Tao-tzu to paint the Chialing River. After months he returned without any sketches. Asked by the Emperor to explain, Wu Tao-tzu answered, "I have it all in my heart." Special pictures, then, must have been shown to that minor painter (but what subtlety was his) who said that it is comparatively easy to paint that weather turning to rain, but very difficult to suggest rainy weather turning to fine.

A great race of artists—these silent, sensitive Chinese. To them painting was poetry, and poetry painting. They would speak of written pictures and painted poems, and in their pictures a verse about a swallow and the swallow in flight mingle as dawn and day.

In China the custom of the studio has been preserved for centuries and centuries. The Chinese artist paints everything from a height, his viewpoint is that of a bird on the wing; he stands before a red table upon which the slaken painting-ground is spread, and with full brush and unerring instinct he puts down in rhythmic sweeps or in sumptuous detail the memory of something that he has stored in his heart—today a river winding through miles of country, tomorrow a plum blossom, a tiger, a prince or a sage, always in a decorative environment. The Chinese artist is never vulgar, never robust. Whistler is China's western child.

Centuries ago it was ordained that there are six fine arts—ceremonies, music, archery, charioteering, calligraphy, and mathematics.

Note that word "calligraphy." From it Chinese painting has sprung.

In the beginning, in China, writing and drawing were one. So decorative were the six styles of script, or ideographs as they are called, that a poem, written, say, in the "grass" script, is as attractive as a painting, and is shown as if it were a painting. The change from calligraphy to painting was gradual. Indeed, it may have been almost instantaneous, dating from the time when Meng Tien, employed in building the Great Wall in 200 B. C., used his leisure in inventing the writing brush for use on silk, a great advance from the stylus painfully incising letters on the bamboo. Suppose that Meng Tien, sitting one day in the shade of the Great Wall, made a poem

about the swallow and wrote it down with flowing brush in pretty decorative squares. What more natural than that his sweetheart (they must have had them even in B. C.) should ask him to make a picture of the swallow about which he had sung so prettily, or perhaps she made one herself in the letter she wrote back to him. The idea "caught on," as we say. It developed; but calligraphy has never been quite dethroned. Every one who has seen a Chinese or Japanese picture has noticed what an important part the signature plays in the decorative scheme. Whistler had this in mind when he signed his pictures with a butterfly.

This marriage between calligraphy (how a Chinese artist would hate the typewriter) and painting had always interested the Stranger. Once he asked his amiable laundryman to put into Chinese script that haunting poem from the Christ Church MS. called "Preparations"; but the negotiations fell through—trade was too good. And when the Stranger inquired at museums for specimens of fine Chinese calligraphy, he was met with negative shakes of the head, and shown superb examples of Chinese painting—museum pieces. "But I want to see how it all grew," he said. "I want to watch the bud blossom into the flower."

Then one day by chance (is it chance?) the opportunity came. He heard that a lady had just arrived in America from China bringing with her a curiously interesting collection that had belonged to a Chinese merchant who had spent years gathering it in from all quarters. It contained no fewer than 40 specimens of calligraphy, some Ming (1365-1644), others Ch'ing (1644-1911). The poems have all been translated and a copy of the translation goes with each scroll. And there were also in this collection about 20 ancient and important pictures, about 20 ancient pictures of charm but less important, and about 35 quite modern works. Looking at them, the westerner may at last understand the significance of Chinese calligraphy, how it merged gradually into painting, and how the art is bound up with the dreams, ideals, ethics and philosophy of China, symbolized in handwriting, which should be so personal, so intimate, which can and does offer such opportunities for loving adornment, and symbolic messages from one heart to another. And we have thrown it all over for the typewriter.

The Stranger spent an afternoon examining this collection, and as one after another of the pictures—calligraphic and pictorial—was unrolled and hung on the white wall, he relived the thought and heart of China; he saw in imagination that Chinese gentleman who hung two scripts, decorative as pictures, on either side of his desk. One said to him, "Although man cannot see," and the other said to him, "Stored in my heart I myself know." Then the Stranger was shown a picture of a Chinese interior with children paying their respects to their grandparents on New Year's Day—a delightful room, a real Chinese room, a household where calligraphy is still treated as an art, where Chinese pictures are properly shown according to the custom of the country, and the ritual of the Book of Rites.

And the Stranger said to himself: "Here is an opportunity for a museum to step down from its pedestal of exclusiveness to the ways where the people walk and live. Let a typical Chinese room be built, a dwelling room, not a show room, and let there be exhibited in it, at stated times, a collection such as this, showing how calligraphy merged into painting, shown as it would be shown in China, in the right surroundings, with the right furniture. That would be real art education—the intelligent understanding of one nation by another—home calling intimately to home, not museum vying splendidly with museum."—Q. R.

INNESS, WOODBURY
AND DES CLAYES

At the Vose Galleries, Boston, have been placed on exhibition a number of portraits by a Canadian painter who is not at all well known in the United States—Mlle. Gertrude Des Clayes of Montreal. In Mlle. Des Clayes' work one soon surmises the Gallic influence that her name betrays—but it is an influence of which all the best art is made, and which has been most richly developed and all the worst of triteness and fair has been lost. Moreover, it has gained much of the substantial vigor and directness to characteristic of the Canadian environment.

Curiously enough, there is much the same mingling of the forces of the Old World and the New in the work of another woman portrait painter of whom one thinks when looking at Mlle. Des Clayes' pictures—Cecilia Beaux. Nor is the association inappropriate. They have much in common that is not inconsistent with individual modes of expression, and the Canadian painter's work is sufficiently touched with genius so that it does not by any means suffer in comparison.

Indeed, in her chosen subject of young children, she stands well alone. For, working quickly, freshly, spontaneously, she imbues her little faces and figures with a winsomeness, grace and liveliness that make the observer quite forget the actual canvases in making the acquaintance of the wholly delightful little persons they portray. There are three child portraits shown, one being of the two little McInness sisters, the older sweetly thoughtful, her arm thrown affectionately and half protectively about the merry-eyed, mischievous younger one; the other two of unnamed little girls, whose fleeting mood and underlying individuality have been caught in one and the same moment. Mlle. Des Clayes paints boldly and

freely, with very clean pure colors rapidly applied. Always there is substantial construction and accurate drafting, but it is the interpretation of the spirit of youth crystallized in the glance of a second that lends the work its distinction. Her pictures attract immediately, give as much to the layman as the painter, and maintain an unending pleasure and response.

The opportunity to see a George Inness should not be missed. His paintings have something so fundamental, so reminding of the true purposes of art, that the effect is most salutary, especially in these days of new—and fleeting—ideas. Simultaneously with the Des Clayes are being shown in the Vose Galleries three Innesses. Two are fairly familiar, his "Moonrise, Montclair," painted in 1892, with its harvested grainfield mysterious in the moonlight, and its lighted cottage across the country road; and one of his "Campagna" subjects. The third is being shown for the first time in Boston, and is not, perhaps, so well known elsewhere. This is his "Sunset on the Passaic," painted in 1891, a splendid example, containing all the qualities that have placed Inness among the master painters. One looks down upon a quiet stream softly gleaming, amidst the gathering shadows of night, in the benedictory light of the sun, which is slipping down behind a wooded hill, and turning the overhanging clouds into a glorious canopy with its passage. Here and there are signs of the last activities of the day. A sloop, half lost in the twilight, lets fall her drooping sails. A rowboat makes for the shore. And here, close in the foreground, and on the farther shore of the river, arises from the chimney tops the smoke that tells of the preparing evening meal. Everywhere peace, the peace of man and nature at the long day's end, a peace that Millet, too, loved so well. Inness was a great painter, but more than that he was a great thinker. And, after all, it is thought that is the essence of true art—and it is thinking that makes true artists.

Charles H. Woodbury, whose one-man show is now on at the galleries of the Guild of Boston Artists, is a painter fond of rolling hills and rolling seas and there is much the same swing in his handling of both, until, in looking at the one, one thinks unconsciously of the other. And therein lies a great truth—as many a venturing townsman has been surprised to find. For, hillward bound, the traveler sees the gently rolling foothills grow, as if before a rising wind, into huge, self-burdened billows of rock and forest that fling themselves against the sky, immobile at the moment of breaking; while the deep-sea sailor knows well those great heaving surges of open water, which, caught in a glance, resemble nothing so much as a tremendous perspective of marching ranges. The common essence of the hills and the sea, this is the essence of Woodbury's records. What is it Kipling says?

Who hath desired the Sea?—the sight of salt water unbound
The heave and the halt and the hurl and the crash of the comber wind-hounded
So and no otherwise—so and no otherwise
Will men desire their Hills.

The lines run readily through the mind at the Woodbury show—and then as one departs, the solemnity of the thought breaks into humor, as a wave into spray, before the collection of delightful little stenographic pencil sketches by the artist of frolicking puppies and seaside figures in holiday time.

THE FRENCH
SALON THIS YEAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Paris is about to make one of its most notable efforts to show that amidst the most intense of preoccupations in her history, she still considers art to be almost everything to her, that she must do her best to keep the artistic flame alight, so that after the war she will still be herself. For three years there has been no Salon; but in 1918 there will be one again. In the month of May an art exhibition, which, in some respects at all events, will be even more comprehensive than the Salons of the past, will be held in the Petit-Palais des Champs Elysées. The exhibition will be more representative of French art than the others, because on this occasion the two rival societies, the Société des Artistes Français and the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, who have held their exhibitions separately in the past, will join together and hold a Salon in common.

This course will have many obvious advantages; to have rival exhibitions at a time like this would be impossible. But, though they associate in a friendly way, for the purposes of this exhibition, it is specially announced that each society will preserve its own autonomy, have authority over its own space, and make its own selections of works. There is no to be no general blending. They will share the expenses, such as they are, but the Municipal Council of Paris is looking after their business.

As a matter of fact, the whole affair is due to the Municipal Council, and is one more indication of the high view the governing authority of the city takes of its responsibility and its duties toward a Paris which it would be sad to see lose any of its artistic self. The municipality has always done its utmost to encourage art and artists, and lately it has had under serious consideration the plight of the latter, who have been struck harder by the war than almost any other class of workers.

The Grand-Palais des Champs Elysées, where the exhibitions are usually held, is no longer available,



"Capt. Guy Drummond," by R. Tait McKenzie

being transformed into a hospital for the wounded, and the artists will not be able to have their Salon there until there are no longer any wounded. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, M. Mithouard, the president of the Municipal Council, asked one of the committees to make a thorough examination of the question and see what could be done, and M. Deville, chairman of the committee which undertook the task, has made a very favorable report, which the council has unanimously adopted. The result is that the Salon will open at the usual time in the Petit-Palais des Champs Elysées, that is to say, in the early days of May.

The space available in the Petit-Palais is very small in comparison with that of the Grand-Palais, and consequently many would-be exhibitors must be disappointed. It is feared that thus the young artists may not meet with the encouragement which it would please people to give to them, and that there will be many heartburnings and some discontent when the limited space is allotted. But efforts are to be made to increase the room available by some special means, as to which the assistance of the Government may be needed.

M. Bartholomé, the eminent sculptor, has had something of interest to say on the subject. He named a sculptor who had received many honors in the past and who is now making shells at a munition works, but said that this indeed was not an unfortunate thing, because he was serving his country, but that there were many others who were in a far worse plight. "We have," he said, "established many means of mutual assistance, but our efforts are insufficient. The artists' canteen, started by the National Society, has distributed 60,000 meals; the artists' Fraternité, over which my friend, M. Léon Bonnat, presides so ably, has distributed more than 1,200,000 francs. A very distinguished American painter, Mr. Coffin, brought us from the United States the half of that amount."

"War hinders the work of the artists," M. Bartholomé went on reflectively. "Art can only flourish in the abundance of peace. But don't run away with the idea that the artists have not been productive. They have given without limit to the efforts of charity and benevolence. Scarcely a day passes without their help being asked for. They consider such contributions a patriotic duty. Still they must live. But that is a very difficult problem at present, and I fear that it may be an insoluble problem in the future. Consider that the new budget places a tax of 10 per cent on the artist, who is not the salesman, the intermediary. The latter will only pay the artist, who has already had to abandon 20, 30 and even 40 per cent of the total sum paid in order to secure a sale. Now he will have to add 10 per cent to that."

"Then, apart from this, the artist is personally taxed. But that is not all, because the new taxation proposals include a tax of 10 per cent upon all works sold to go abroad. What will happen? No longer will Paris be the center of the trade in works of art; it will be Berlin, and there will be confronted by the production of our artists. That is the danger threatening French art."

"CAPTAIN DRUMMOND"
BY R. TAIT MCKENZIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the sculpture shown at the thirteenth annual show of the Academy of Fine Arts, a splendid piece of portrait sculpture is the model by R. Tait McKenzie for the memorial to Capt. Guy Drummond, of the Thirtieth Royal Highlanders. The Scottish officer is shown dressed in the kilt, of course, his rank being indicated on the coat sleeve. He is armed only with his drawn claymore, his point resting on the ground, his left hand crossed over upon his right wrist in an attitude expressing restraint and yet alertness. The head is slightly raised and the forward-looking eyes show calmness and immeasurable courage. In studying the character of the man, the sculptor, R. Tait McKenzie, recognized devotion, high resolve, courage and alertness with control, and these characteristics he has been successful in bringing out.

To the observer, the figure expresses youth dedicated—a nation's youth, with the vision and the "long, long thoughts" of youth, willing to lay down his life without fear and so unconquerable. It expresses youth dedicated to the service of righteousness and justice, understanding intuitively the words, "Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do."

Captain Drummond fell at Langermark April 22, 1915. His company was in the reserve trenches. As a Turcos regiment was retreating in a state of disorganization from a gas attack, he attempted to rally them and fell as he was walking up and down cheering his own men. Many months afterward his mother, Lady Drummond, received a letter which had been on his person, read in the hand of a woman in the enemy country, perhaps a token in the sympathy that is between all mother hearts throughout the world.

Captain Drummond had every high advantage, fair prospect, and desirable possession from the world's viewpoint, but we find him as a young man drawing the sword of righteousness, and not loving self more than man, and finally making his life a sacrifice for mankind. He was married shortly before the war and leaves his wife with a son to remember and emulate his fame.

Maurice Barrès of the Académie Française speaks appreciatively of Capt. Louis Gillet, who in writing of Captain Drummond compares his life to that of the husband of Amelia, described by Thackeray in "Vanity Fair." In a touching letter to the young wife, the soldier who was the Captain's servant says: "Madam, the Captain was one of the bravest men that ever I see. He used to love us boys, and he was my best friend, and we all used to love him. His last words were to cheer the boys up."

FRENCH ART AT THE
BROOKLYN MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many a pilgrimage to Paris has afforded less actual first-hand observation of modern French art in painting, sculpture, prints and decorative objects, than the Brooklyn Museum now gives the metropolitan public opportunity to acquire, in the retrospective and contemporary exhibition from the Panam-Pacific world's fair. This remains here for nearly a month more—until March 17. The trip to the Eastern Parkway requires at least half a day, from almost anywhere in Greater New York; but the journey is well worth while, and if once taken is more than likely to be repeated.

Those who, in more propitious times, have visited the Luxembourg in Paris, will recognize among the paintings here many distinguished old acquaintances—Delaunay's noblest canvas, "Le Rêve," with sleeping soldiers on the ground amidst stacked arms and carefully furled colors, dreaming of glory that shines in the gray sky streaked with coming dawn; de Neuville's terrific episodic combat scene from the war of 1870, the "Cemetery of Saint-Privat"; one of Aimé Morot's most melodramatic cavalry charges; the reverie-pale neo-classics of Puvion de Chavannes, contrasted with the color-flushed academics or theatrical murals of Baudry, Benjamin-Constant, Bessard, Carolus-Duran, Cabanel and Laurens; the miniature-finished bits of Meissonnier; the broad and well-colored folk-scenes of Breton and Dagnan-Bouveret; the calm, idyllic, spacious landscapes of Harpignies.

These and other great men of only yesterday are already taking on a strangely antique or historic glamour to Twentieth-Century eyes—an effect partly due, no doubt, to their canvases being shown in the original and now woefully tarnished frames. Moreover, they represent a conservative selection from a national gallery necessarily exclusive in its choice of the dignified and permanent rather than the iconoclastic and sensational works of artists of its own day. The majority of the artists in this retrospective group are contemporaries of a generation already bygone. The portrait work by which they are represented includes Carrière's smoky-looking "Alphonse Daudet et de Fille"; the very sultry, sunburned and swarthy "Gambetta," by Legros; and Bessard's conscientious but labored and literal presentation of Legros himself, caught as if unawares, in his atelier.

Curiously interesting is the case of a number of these distinguished artists who "hold over," as it were, and link yesterday with today—men like Renoir, Raffaelli, Monet, Sisley, and Degas. Either by chance or deliberate purpose, the more brilliant and luministic canvases of these painters, such as we are accustomed to seeing in New York exhibitions at Durand-Ruel's and elsewhere, are consistently omitted. But perhaps we have been too much dazzled by the modern extreme.

Certain it is that the celebrated Manet, "On the Balcony," which long stood for the head and front of revolutionary impressionism, now appears in its true light—that of a sound, rather conservative, broad and masterly piece of painting, sincere in conviction and strong though not extravagant in handling. It holds its own, almost triumphantly. If there is a soupçon of the old-fashioned about it, that must be blamed, not on the actual technique of the picture, but upon the always hazardous details of fashionable costume of the period necessarily involved, such as the queer standing collar and sky-blue necktie worn by the man in the group (said to be a portrait of the artist Guillaume). Time and fashion's changes have played a similar trick on Renoir's life-size portrait of a Junoesque lady in a black bombazine dress built out with the enormous rear extension which our modish grandmothers used to call a bustle.

The distinctively contemporary section, as divided from the retrospective, contains nearly 200 pictures; yet it is far from giving a comprehensive review or even a superficially plausible representation of the so-called modern or futurist movements, in their serious, significant manifestations. Cézanne, Van Gogh, Matisse, Picasso, Picabia, Severini and Vlaminck are ignored, and only a beggarly showing is accorded Gauguin, Signac and Redon. There are, indeed, dozens of flaming, hectic and otherwise fantastic canvases, signed mostly by unfamiliar names, which bear out something of what we have heard about the "fauves" or wild men. These, we are told, were rounded up from the Paris studios of artists now fighting at the front, without their knowledge that such selection had been made. One suspects that this side-show was not meant to be taken seriously; and the impression is confirmed when we see featured an amusing genre painting by Guillaume, called "Le Boniment," showing a dealer's shop filled with monstrous post-impressionistic caricatures, which a diplomatic salesman is artfully trying to impress upon an obviously wealthy and materialistic buyer. This is rather a neat ploy at the expense of the new men. And after all, it is expressive of the properly reserved attitude of the official governing bodies toward the Bolsheviks of art.

There is compensation in the really adequate and delightful showing given to Bessard's East Indian subjects in gouache, and the decorative murals of Maurice Denis; also (to step for one moment only across the boundary line of the pictures in textile) the four Jeanne d'Arc episodes by J. P. Laurens superbly woven in Gobelin tapestries of today.

THE HEARN SALE
IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The season's crowning picture and miscellaneous art sale—the dispersal of the notable and historic George A. Hearn collection—will occupy the entire week, beginning this afternoon. The paintings, aggregating 453 in number, will go under Mr. Kirby's world-resounding hammer in a series of five evening sessions at the Hotel Plaza, the order being as follows: paintings by American artists, Monday and Tuesday; foreign artists of the modern schools, Wednesday; early English and other old masters, Thursday and Friday. Simultaneously, in seven afternoon sessions at the American Art Galleries, will be sold the Hearn art objects other than pictures—including the celebrated collection of European ivory carvings, Chinese porcelains, jades, lacquers, enamels and cabinet curios, European and oriental bronzes, furniture, tapestries, rugs, embroideries, miniatures, European ceramics, Greek and Roman glass, Hispano-Moresque plates, and the like—over 1500 catalogue numbers in all. Meanwhile, these treasures make a rich and enlivening public display in the labyrinthine salon-suites on Madison Square South.

Mr. Hearn's supreme qualification for the rôle he so effectively played—that of the merchant-prince patron of art—was his genuine and discriminating enthusiasm for the work of contemporary American artists. In many instances, he bought their paintings at a time when they had little or no prestige, before American native art had come into its own. Time has vindicated his judgment, and has vastly enhanced the value of his munificent gifts to the Metropolitan and other institutions, as well as of the 200 or so modern American canvases that helped to overflow his private residence, and were liberally hung for the public delectation in his great Fourteenth Street store. Prominent among these are George Inness, Winslow Homer, Alexander Wyant, Homer Martin, Dwight Tryon, Ralph Blakelock, Theodore Robinson, George Bogert, John LaFarge, J. F. Murphy, J. G. Brown (an exceptionally fine piece, called "Lost in the Fog"), H. W. Ranger, Emil Carlsen, Hpratie Walker, and J. Alden Weir. As a rule, though not invariably, these are either first-class examples, or else early works of historic or other adventurous interest. As hung in the current exhibition, the Americans are placed in direct competition with the men of Barbizon; and they very well stand the test, as doubtless they will the one of the auction.

The British section of the Hearn collection overshadows all the rest in intrinsic importance and sheer pictorial splendor. It contains the problematical but unquestionably magisterial version of Gainsborough's "Blue Boy"; half a dozen examples of Sir Joshua Reynolds, including "Dr. Burney" and "The Age of Innocence," besides a most ingratiating portrait of a "Mr. Hillyard," prudently assigned to the "school of" the great academicians; three delicious Romneys, a fine Rackham, Sir William Beechey's "Mrs. Humphrey" and "The Horsley Children," Adrian Hanneman's "Queen Henrietta Maria," Sir Peter Lely's "Duchess of Portsmouth" and "Anne Hyde, Duchess of York," notable portraits by Kneller, Harlow, Lawrence, and others; and a group of six or seven of Constable's remarkably modern-looking landscapes.

FINE ARTS

Arlington Galleries
EXHIBITION OF

Maxwell Armfield

THROUGHOUT FEBRUARY
274 Madison Avenue—NEW YORK

DANIEL GALLERY
BURLIN

EXHIBITION

2 West 47th Street
NEW YORK

Established 1846
M. Knoedler & Co.

556 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

Exhibition

of
ETCHINGS
by
ZORN

Exhibition of Paintings
RENOIR

Feb. 19 to March 9

Durand-Ruel

12 East 57th Street.
NEW YORK

THE HOME FORUM

"Thy Will Be Done"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALMOST every conceivable wrong has, at one time or another, been attributed, in mortal belief, to the will of God. The common misconception of God's will has indeed been exceeded only by the false concept of God. Human beliefs concerning God's will naturally take their character from the beliefs that are entertained as to the nature of God. Thus the belief of God as a corporeal Deity, vests Him with an arbitrary will which may or may not set aside His laws at pleasure.

As a false concept of God results in a false concept of man, so the mortal misconception of God's will finds expression in erring human will-power, which is capable of all evil. It is impossible to convince a man that the will of God invariably decrees harmony for man, unless you can rid him of his belief in a corporeal, incomprehensible Deity; but if a man sees that God is divine Principle, it becomes very clear that the unalterable will of God is the direct antithesis of arbitrary human will, just as Principle is opposite to anything which material sense conceives God to be.

The will of divine Principle is therefore never to be found operating through any suffering or wrong, but is witnessed wherever the might of omnipotent good is overcoming evil. The prayer that God's will may be done on earth as it is in heaven, thus becomes, in Christian Science, an intelligent affirmation of the present supremacy of Spirit; and the understanding of this fact demonstrates the unreality of all that is unlike Principle. In the Glossary to Science and Health (p. 597), Mrs. Eddy defines will both as it is conceived by material sense, and as it is in spiritual reality, in the words, "Will. The motive-power of error; mortal belief; animal power. The might and wisdom of God."

The operation of God's will, as understood and demonstrated by Jesus the Christ, wrought the destruction of all that opposed the spiritual idea which he presented. One great secret of Jesus' power was his perfect capacity

to differentiate between the erring human will and the omnipotent will of God. He said, "I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me," and, referring to his practice, he declared, "I can of mine own self do nothing; as I hear, I judge; and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me."

It was because Jesus the Christ understood the Father to be divine Principle that he was able to reflect God's will in healing the sick in direct opposition to every supposed material law. It was out of his understanding of the divine law that he declared, "It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish." He knew that evil and suffering, which are totally contrary to Principle, could be, and must be, proved unreal, and destroyed through the understanding of God's will. He proved that, as Mrs. Eddy has said, on page 208 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "This is the law of Truth to error, 'Thou shalt surely die.' This law is a divine energy. Mortals cannot prevent the fulfillment of this law; it covers all sin and its effects. God is All, and by virtue of this nature and allness He is cognizant only of good."

The false human will seems to be constantly battling against the true activity of divine will. If, in this seemingly incessant struggle, a man leans to the dictates of human will, he is "beaten with many stripes," and the only benefit he may gain from his experience will be found in the proportion that he assimilates the lessons which the effect of yielding to human will teaches. But if a man sincerely desires to be guided by the wisdom of God, the struggle between the false concepts and the spiritual idea becomes a winning one, and he will emerge from every battle against material will with a stronger confidence in the power of divine Principle to overrule and destroy every sense of wrong, sickness, and death.

No human being can escape the

process of separation between the real and unreal in his own consciousness, and the evidence of the physical senses must eventually be repudiated and vanquished through the understanding of God. As a man lets God's will be done in his experience, he escapes from the seeming rule of evil, and comes into the conscious realization of the power of divine Principle to protect and deliver. It was because Jesus the Christ had so faithfully obeyed the will of divine Principle in each previous step, that he was able in Gethsemane's crucial decision, to say with holy confidence, "Not my will, but thine, be done," knowing that obedience to God's will would mean, not submission to death, but the divinely derived power to prove the nothingness of death.

Jesus' obedience to God's will seemed to incur the hostility of the world for the reason that the world, steeped in human will, felt the rebuke of his spiritual conformity to Principle, and was unwilling to follow his example sufficiently to surrender its own self-will. Every one who endeavors to obey the will of God, will have to rise above the same evil beliefs of life and intelligence in matter that Jesus faced and destroyed. And in the proportion that a man succeeds in obliterating in consciousness whatever is unlike God, the divine will, and not the human, will be reflected in his actions; and as this reflection grows clearer, his experience will become more and more harmonious. "Mortals have only to submit to the law of God," Mrs. Eddy says on page 208 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "come into sympathy with it, and to let His will be done. This unbroken motion of the law of divine Love gives, to the weary and heavy-laden, rest."

The Vow of Washington

New York, April 30, 1789.

O City sitting by the Sea!
How proud the day that dawned on thee,
When the new era, long desired,
began,
And, in its need, the nation found
the man!

One thought the cannon salvos
spoke,
The resonant bell-towers' vibrant
stroke,
The voiceless streets, the plaudits-echoing
halls,
And prayer and hymn borne heavenward
from St. Paul's!

How felt the land in every part
The strong throb of a nation's heart,
As its great leader gave, with reverent
awe,
His pledge to Union, Liberty and
Law!

Lo! where with patient toil he
nursed
And trained the new-set plant at
first,
The widening branches of a stately
tree
Stretch from the sunrise to the sunset
set sea.

—Whittier.

As a class, literary men do not shine in conversation. The scintillating and playful essayist whom you pictured to yourself as the most genial and entertaining companion, turns out to be a shy and untalkative individual, who chills you with his reticence when you meet him. The poet whose fascinating volume you always drop into your knapsack on your summer vacation—the poet whom you have so long desired to know personally—is a moody and abstracted gentleman, who fails to catch your name on introduction, and seems the avatar of the commonplace. The witty and ferocious critic whom your fancy had painted as a literary cannibal with a morbid appetite for tender young poets—the writer of those caustic reviews which

you never neglect to read—destroys the unflattering portrait you had drawn by appearing before you as a personage of slender limb and deprecating glance, who stammers and makes a painful spectacle of himself when you ask him his opinion of "The Glees of the Gulches," by Popocatepetl Jones. The slender, dark-haired novelist of your imagination, with epigrammatic points to his mustache, suddenly takes the shape of a short, smoothly shaven blond man, whose conversation does not sparkle at all, and who were on the lookout for the most brilliant of verbal fireworks. Perhaps it is a dramatist you have idealized. Fresh from witnessing his delightful comedy of manners, you meet him face to face only to discover that his own manners

Writers and Talkers

Bell Ringing and the Six-Eared Shoot of Corn

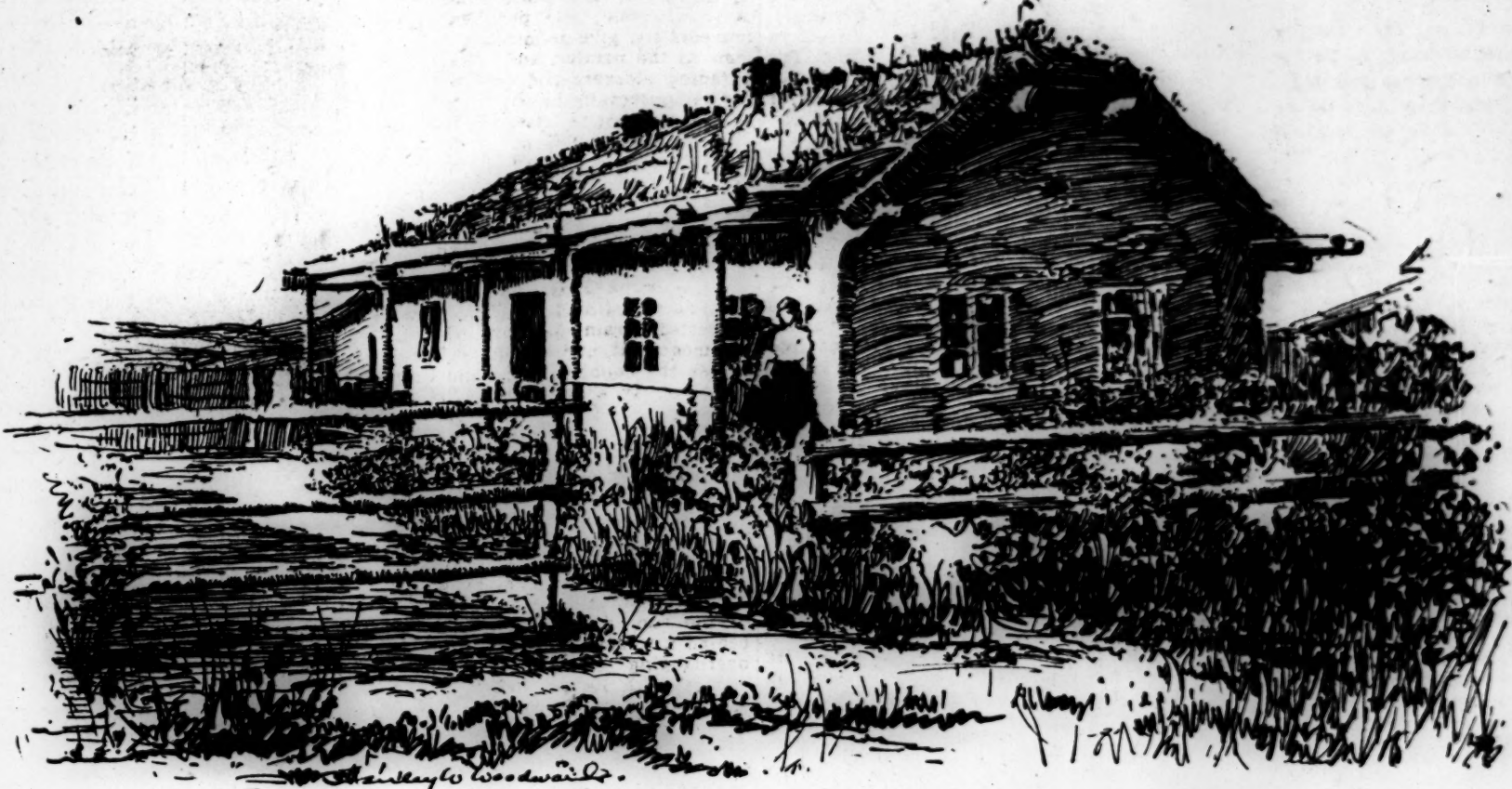
In his "Book About Bells," George S. Tyack mentions a number of local usages to which church bells are put. "At Carlton-le-Moorland, Lincolnshire, a bell was rung once a year to assemble at the church gates such persons as desired to become tenants of a certain meadow, whose rental had been left to the poor of the parish. The letting of the grass on the sides of the lanes was similarly announced on May Day at Winterton, the bells being previously rung by way of notice." "In the accounts of Louth, Lincolnshire, for 1589, a payment is mentioned for 'ringing at ye boundaries.' This refers to the 'booming' or mending of roads, toward which the occupiers of the land were formerly bound to contribute by lending horses and carts for the conveyance of the needful material. Notice of the days when this service was to be rendered was given in several places by the ringing of the church bell."

"The market bell is very ancient. Strabo has a story which speaks of the commencement of the fish market being thus made known. In England a hand bell sometimes announced the hour for business to begin, and often the market house, or the town hall, bore a bell on its gable for this purpose. To secure that no one should have any undue advantage over his neighbors in the corn market at Stamford, it was ordered that no business should be done before the 'Underdone' or 'Under' bell sounded. The terms of this by-law were: 'It is ordeyned

that no person opyn ther sack or set ther corn to sale afore the hour of ten of the clock or els the underdone bell be ronyng.' " "Market peals were, and sometimes, still are, rung with a different purpose from the bells which have just been considered. They were sounded out from the towers in villages around the market towns to guide the farmers on their homeward way, especially during the dark months of winter. The Scotton bells ring out their welcome home from the Gainsborough market from seven to eight o'clock on Tuesday evenings. Kirton-in-Lindsey, being within the 'sphere of influence' of more than one trade center, rings its bells during November and the two following months each Tuesday for the benefit of those coming from Gainsborough, Thursday for those from Brigg, and Saturday for Kirton. An attempt was made at one time to alter this 'winter-ringing,' but fortunately without success."

"In the belfry at Grosslaswitz in North Germany, hangs a bell engraved on which is a six-eared stalk of corn, and the date Oct. 13, 1729; 'whereby hangs a tale.' A century and a half since the villagers of Grosslaswitz were dissatisfied with their bell; it was small and weak in tone, and only those who dwelt close about the church could hear its call to worship. But how to acquire a new bell was a question hard to answer; the village had no wealthy inhabitant or neighbor, and the sum total of all the peasants' mites came only to a small amount.

A Doukhobor Family's House, Western Canada



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"While these two thousand exiles were en route for Canada, Joseph S. Elkinton, a minister of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, felt a religious concern to meet them on their arrival, which he did in company with Job S. Gidley, a fellow-minister of North Dartmouth, Massachusetts. The landing was an event long to be remembered," writes Mr. Elkinton in his history of the Doukhobors of Russia. "As the Lake Huron, with its two thousand and seventy-three pilgrims, drew near the land of their adoption, they beheld a very different scene from that which they had left, four weeks before, in the Black Sea."

"A Halifax paper (issued first month, 20th, 1899) thus announced the safe arrival of this pioneer contin-

gent: 'Safe into port at 3 o'clock this afternoon came the steamship Lake Huron, Captain Evans, with her company of two thousand Doukhobors,—the largest number of immigrants who ever crossed the Atlantic at one time, to an American port. . . . The Doukhobors are people of the purest Russian type, large and strong, men and women both being of magnificent physique. . . . Their features are prominent but refined, and bear the marks of a life free from vice of any kind. The most striking characteristic of all is the bright, kindly sparkle of their eyes, which gives a winning expression to the whole face, and quickly wins confidence in their character.' "The steamer was thronged from stem to stern by these happy exiles.

As the tugboat from the shore approached within speaking distance, Job S. Gidley shouted, 'Welcome, Doukhobors,' and almost immediately the company on deck burst forth in one of their low, melodious hymns, which, rendered into English by Prince Hilkev, reads: " 'Know all men, God is with us. He has carried us through. We lift up our voices and sing His praises. Let all people hear and join in our praise of the Almighty. They that planned our ruin did not succeed. We never feared them, for God was with us and gave us strength. Our Lord had strength to save us; why should we fear? "

They that put their trust in Him are never forsaken. They that do not know Him now shall know Him hereafter. The light shines in the darkness and will dispel it. "When this touching expression of thanksgiving was ended, Prince Hilkev, Deputy Minister Smart, and the two Friends, went on board the ship, and an affecting scene followed. The joy on the part of those who knew the Prince was manifested by their thronging about and kissing him impetuously, until Joseph S. Elkinton knelt in prayer, when every head was uncovered, and a profound solemnity prevailed for a few moments. "It was indeed a picturesque sight. There was not a ripple on the water, the sun was shining brightly, and the strangers crowded the decks, the steamer presented the appearance of a huge excursion boat. The immigrants were well, that is, warmly clad. The men and boys wore goatskin coats and caps, while the women wore skirts of bright red or blue, heavy black jackets, and colored shawls as head-dress."

The Finality of Millet's Art

for mankind in that primeval action of sowing the seed is crystallized into its necessary expression. The thing is done once for all, and need never—can never be done again. Has anyone else had this power since Michelangelo created his 'Adam'?

"If even Millet never again attained quite the august impressiveness of this picture it is because no other action of rustic man has so wide or so deep a meaning for us as this of sowing. . . . One of the most perfect of all his pictures—more perfect than 'The Sower' on account of qualities of mere painting, of color, and of the rendering of landscape, is 'The Gleaners.' Here one figure is not enough to express the continuousness of movement; the utmost simplification will not make you feel, as powerfully as he wishes you to feel it, the crawling process, the bending together of back and thighs, the groping of worn fingers in the stubble. The line must be reinforced and reduplicated, and a second figure, almost a facsimile of the first, is added. Even this is not enough. He adds a third figure, not gathering the ear, but about to do so, standing, but stooped forward and bounded by one great, almost uninterrupted curve from the peak of the can over her eyes to the heel which half slips out of the sabot, and the thing is done. The whole day's work is resumed in that one moment. . . . It is the triumph of significant composition, as 'The Sower' is the triumph of significant draftsmanship.

"Or, when an action is more complicated and difficult of suggestion, as is that, for instance, of digging, he takes it at the beginning and at the end, as in 'The Spaders,' and makes you understand everything between. One man is doubled over his spade, his whole weight brought to bear on the pressing foot which drives the blade into the ground. The other, with arms outstretched, gives the twisting motion which lets the loosened earth fall where it is to lie. Each of these positions is so thoroughly understood and so definitely expressed that all the other positions of the action are implied in them.

"So far did Millet push the elimination of non-essentials that his heads have often scarcely any features, his hands, one might say, are without fingers, and his draperies are so simplified as to suggest the witty remark that his peasants are too poor to afford any folds in their garments. "In the epic grandeur of such pictures as these there is something akin to sadness, although assuredly Millet did not mean them to be sad. . . . And he was not always in the austere and epic mood. He could be idyllic as well, and if he could not see the 'joyous side' of life or nature he could feel and make us feel the charm of tranquillity. Indeed, this remark of his about the joyous side of things was made in the dark, early days when life was hardest for him. He broadened in his view as he grew older and conditions became more tolerable, and he has painted a whole series of little pictures of family life and of childhood that, in their smiling seriousness, are endlessly delightful. "Whatever Millet has done, he has done it with the type, 'as it was his dream to do, and has written 'hands off' across his subject for all future adventurers."

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Spring Morning

Now the moist wood discloses
Wrinkled leaves of primroses.
While the birds, they flute and sing;
Build your nests, for here is spring.

All about the open hills
Daisies show their peasant frills,
Washed and white and newly spun
For a festival of sun.

Like a blossom from the sky,
Drops a yellow butterfly,
Dancing down the hedges grey
Snow-betwined till yesterday.

—Frances Cornford.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Burden of Norway

THE news that an arrangement has been reached between Norway and the Allies will come with particular pleasure to every friend of every one of the nations involved. Since the war began, there is not one of the neutrals which has held its head up with the courage of the little Scandinavian nation. And it must not be forgotten that Norway has held her head up in the face of great difficulties and of threats which might well have caused the country to quail. When it is remembered that the whole area of the twenty provinces of the country amounts only to 124,130 square miles, and that the population of these, at the last census, was only 2,391,782, the predicament of the country will perhaps be better appreciated. The army of Norway, on a war footing, only amounts to 110,000 men, and these have to protect a long indented coast line as well as a considerable land frontier. Had, therefore, Germany really sent a fleet and an army against Norway, it would have been at once disconcerting to the military plans of the Allies, whilst it might possibly have ended in making a second Belgium of the country.

It is quite true that the number of men at the disposal of Germany is not unlimited, but Norway is in no way equipped in guns or matériel with which to withstand a German invasion, and if the Germans had succeeded in getting the Swedes to attack the country simultaneously, it would probably have been impossible to have helped it before terrible horrors had been perpetrated. It may, again, seem ridiculous to suppose that Sweden would have consented in any case to join in such an attack. But with her Russian frontier secure, and with the German fleet only across the Baltic, the immediate danger to Sweden would have been infinitesimal indeed, the entire danger to her would have lain in the ultimate settlement. The real position of Sweden has always been something of an enigma. But one thing is certain, that her fear of Russia threw her Court long ago into the arms of the Hohenzollerns, and that there is no reason for believing that the socialistic tendencies which have developed, in Europe, during the war have done anything to turn the eyes of that Court away from the champion of autocracy in Europe.

It must, of course, be admitted that when the whole world is at war, and when the stakes are the freedom of the human race, the immediate comfort of one little country is not likely to be regarded too closely. If the Allies had any reason to suppose that Norway was not holding the scales even, that she was permitting not perhaps the imports of the allied nations, but her own manufactures, to be exported to Germany, in proportion to the flow of imports from the Allies, then these Allies would be at liberty to consider whether they should take steps which would make such a course of things impossible. For a time the United States was convinced that something of the sort was taking place, and that, because of this fact, the liberties of the world were too great a stake to be risked unnecessarily. She, therefore, placed an embargo on imports from her ports into Norway, for the safety of the cause she had espoused. Norway, however, it must in simple justice be recorded, has always strenuously denied the accusation. She has pointed, and pointed with reason, to the splendid service she has rendered the Allies as a neutral with a carrying fleet, and she has asked whether she has not suffered for that assistance so severely as to have filled her with anything but friendly feeling toward the Germans, who have sunk her ships and drowned her sailors, in defiance of international law. Not less, indeed, than a quarter of her shipping has been destroyed by the U-boats. Yet in spite of this, she insists, the United States in rationing her, treated her infinitely more severely than Denmark, which has been notoriously supplying food to the Germans throughout the war. It seems, therefore, only just to the country that the ships held up in the harbors of the United States, with various badly needed food supplies, should be allowed to put to sea. And that an arrangement which makes this possible has been reached, with the Government in Washington, is news which will be received with pleasure by everybody who in any way understands what Norway has been enduring.

The simple and irreducible fact still remains, however, that no matter what privations Norway may be suffering through trade restrictions, she lives with both eyes fixed askance on the possibility of German invasion. She feels that her safety is entirely a strategic one, that is to say, she has escaped because so far it would have added to Germany's strategical difficulties to have invaded her. But she is equally conscious that a change may come at any moment, and that something might happen which would induce the Government in Berlin to give instructions, to the fleet at Kiel, to raid the Norwegian coasts at the head of a convoy of transports. If such a thing were done rapidly or suddenly a blow might be struck before the English grand fleet could interfere. And whatever the ultimate consequences to Germany, the immediate consequences to Norway would be severe. There are those, it is true, who believe that in such a crisis as this no nation should stand apart, and that Norway should take her fate in both hands, and declare herself upon the side of the Allies, quite apart from any self-interests, but in the name of righteousness. Such an action would undoubtedly be heroic, but it is easy to pardon Norway for not pursuing the heroic course. The course she has adopted is no less heroic than that adopted by Sweden, or Denmark, or Holland. And with the example of Belgium, Rumania, and Serbia before her eyes, few people will feel inclined to criticize her hesitation.

There still remains one other point on which Norway conceives that she has a grievance against the United States. It is with respect to the proposed taxation of foreign shipping. If this should come about she calculates that it would place an additional burden upon her,

and increase considerably her impoverishment. She does not, in short, allow that any plan so far proposed is a fair one, even if it is technically legal. She believes, indeed, that any scheme of taxation which could be devised would only lead inevitably to similar taxation in other countries, with the result that a condition of confusion would be created without anybody gaining in the least. It may be that in the new agreement which has been reached all this has been taken into consideration. But, in any case, there can be very little doubt that Norway deserves from the Allies the great generosity which can be shown to her at the present moment.

No More Walkouts of War Workers

IT STANDS to reason that the United States Government should no longer permit its part in the prosecution of the war to depend upon the impulse or whim of any body of citizens or of any trade organization, much less upon the decision of any group or individual intrusted with the direction of such a body or organization. Whether ship construction shall be pushed or retarded, carried on without interruption or obstructed, is a national, not a private or a trade question.

The Government alone should determine the conditions under which shipyards shall be managed, as well as the conditions under which mechanics employed in shipyards shall be expected or obliged to work. It is as important that discipline shall obtain in war industry as in the army and navy. The usefulness of the army and navy, as defensive as well as offensive instruments in the present struggle, can be greatly impaired, if not completely nullified, by the failure of war industry to keep pace with the requirements of the nation in the production of all the things essential to the equipment and maintenance of the military forces. And, going farther, the natural resources of the nation and its ability to produce foodstuffs, raw stuffs, and manufactured articles, will be of no practical account, so far as the support of its allies is concerned, if ships in which to transport supplies across the Atlantic are lacking.

We have it on the authority of William Blackman, director of labor for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that not only are ports and docks on the eastern side of the country now jammed with supplies awaiting shipment overseas, but that in Atlantic railway terminals alone there are more than 30,000 cars loaded with provisions and munitions which should be in the holds of vessels and on the way to Europe. The accumulation of supplies has reached the stage where there must be immediate relief if the terminals are not to be completely clogged, and if the millions of people, civilian and military, in need of these supplies are not to suffer great and unnecessary deprivation.

In view of this situation, why should any person or group of persons, on any plea, be permitted to complicate, impede, or obstruct the work of relief? Why should any personal or trade grievance count against the immeasurable consequences involved in anything that makes for delay in affording this relief?

There should be fair play for labor; there should be reward, and unstinted reward, for the faithful worker. It is quite as much the Government's business and duty to see that the ship mechanic is well treated as it is to see that he does not put his own or the interests of his union before the interests of the United States and its allies. The selfish grabbing of the capitalistic profiteer should no more be permitted than the workman's strike. There should be no respect of private interests or persons. The profiteer whose selfishness and sordidness provokes the worker to strike is guilty of a greater offense against the nation than is the striker, and should be dealt with as a public enemy. But the Government and not the worker should deal with him, must deal with him, if accounts are to be squared on all sides and kept square. Nothing will go farther toward insuring harder and better work, on the part of the war mechanic, than the knowledge and conviction that he is toiling for the nation and not for the profiteer, and that on pay day he will get a square deal.

It is possible to bring about an understanding and adjustment between the Government and labor that will result in the accomplishment of wonderful things before the present year is over. Mr. Blackman says that the war can be won through the construction this year of 9,800,000 tons of ships by the United States and the Allies, an amount of tonnage that will not only overcome losses resulting from submarine attacks, but leave a margin necessary for the transport and maintenance of 1,500,000 United States troops overseas. Nothing like the characteristic American pace in construction has yet been reached in the shipyards. When it is established to the satisfaction of labor, as it can be by government assurance and action, that the work to be done is for the defense of the nation and its democratic ideals, and not for the profit of capitalistic adventurers, the present pace will be accelerated in such a manner as to surprise and please the nation's friends while astonishing and appalling its enemies.

As a necessary step toward this consummation, labor must learn that its first duty lies in obedience to the Government, and the Government must see to it, while demanding and enforcing obedience with a steady and a firm hand, that the worker is protected in all his rights.

A Referendum Uncalled For

THERE is nothing in the organic law of the United States which provides that a proposed amendment to its Constitution shall be submitted or referred to the voters before it comes before the legislatures of the several states for ratification. On the contrary, it is specifically provided that an amendment to the Constitution "shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States." If the framers of the organic law had deemed it wise to call upon the voters, as well as upon the legislatures, of the several states to ratify proposed amendments to the Constitution, it is a reasonable presumption that they would have made provision in that instrument for the fulfillment of so important a requirement.

A public hearing has recently been held, before a

committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, on the merits of a resolve, introduced by Representative Amidon, for the submission to the voters, at the state election in November, 1918, of the following question: "Is it expedient that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor be ratified by the General Court?" In view of the language of the Constitution of the United States, the question of expediency would seem to be wholly out of order. What is necessary, rather than what is expedient, is the thing to be considered. In this case, what is necessary is also what is legal. There is but one lawful way of proceeding to amend the Federal Constitution, and that way is laid down by the Constitution itself.

The opponents of ratification are plainly striving to confuse the issue by claiming that the voters should have an opportunity of passing upon the amendment before the Legislature acts upon its ratification. They are just as aware that no warrant exists for such a course, as they are aware that the question of whether the members of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall perform their duty in this particular legally and courageously, or endeavor to evade responsibility by shifting the issue to the shoulders of the electorate, is involved in the discussion. The law does not require that the present Legislature shall ratify or reject the amendment, but the moral sense of the Commonwealth demands that the present Legislature shall take its stand and show its colors. If the present Legislature refuses to act, then it will be the question of the expediency of sending this Legislature back, rather than of the expediency of ratifying the amendment, that will go to the referendum next November.

There is little doubt among intelligent people, on either side of the liquor question, as to how popular opinion in Massachusetts stands on the question of ratification. It is only necessary to go over the State's recent votes on license to be convinced that a majority of the voters favor the Federal amendment and will heartily approve its ratification. The referendum plea is merely a subterfuge. The liquor interests, no matter what may be said by their attorneys, lobbyists, or agents, do not wish to hear from the public directly on the question. They are simply playing for delay, in the hope that something will occur to make postponement indefinite.

The arguments presented at the hearing at the State House, in Boston, in favor of permitting the people to advise their legislative representatives on this subject, at this late day, are pitifully illogical, demagogic, and shallow. If these representatives do not, at this stage of the discussion of the liquor question in its larger aspects, realize where their duty lies, or if, realizing this, they fail to perform that duty before the session closes, then, indeed, the voter will have an opportunity of expressing himself, eloquently and effectually, on the question of ratification, with a fair assurance that the next Legislature will not repeat the blunder of its predecessor.

Sainte Chapelle

THE news that the stained-glass windows of Sainte Chapelle, that Parisian architectural gem which symbolizes the mysticism of Louis IX, have been removed to safe-keeping, will give rise to universal rejoicing. Of course, to remove the windows is almost like removing the building bodily. Bess of Hardwick's retreat, "more glass than hall," was just such another illustration of this palpable Gothic striving after the light of day. It is a chapel of glass, not of masonry, which serves it merely as a frame to the lofty windows. Upon it one reads the whole story of Gothic growth. The master builders of France and England felt their way timidly as they tried to adapt Romanesque to their dull climes. Romanesque was born of the brilliant East. It had small window openings. It had ponderous walls and oppressive barrel roofs. To gain more light, windows had to be widened and pointed, roofs to be gabled and high-pitched, walls to be narrowed and buttressed to withstand the new stresses and strains. Step by step the revolution went on, all through Transition, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, until it culminated in the extravagance of French Flamboyant. At last the walls had all but fallen away and there stood, apparently, a church of glass!

Sainte Chapelle, has strange surroundings nowadays. When it was built for Louis IX, after his return from the Crusades, the present Palais de Justice, which incloses it, was a royal residence, and the Hall of the Lost Footsteps, where lawyers and litigants now congregate, was then the festival hall of the monarchs. Those were the days when Sainte Chapelle, deserted now except to echo the footsteps of myriads of pilgrim-tourists, saw the rubicund canons who called forth the jibes and jokes of a Boileau. Today it is devoid of seats and its reliquary is bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

Gibbon tells us the whole history of the curious circumstances which led to the building of Sainte Chapelle. Baldwin, the adopted son of John of Brienne, was Emperor of Constantinople and King of Jerusalem, but, having become impoverished, he was compelled to seek pecuniary aid. Snubbed in England, he was finally reduced to such straits that he leagued himself with the Turks and pawned his son and heir at Venice as security for a debt. In these difficulties, he bethought himself of the Crown of Thorns which had long been preserved in the Imperial Chapel at Constantinople, and negotiated its sale with Louis. The Court of France traveled as far as Troyes to receive the relic. It was borne in triumph through Paris by the King barefooted, and Sainte Chapelle was projected as a shrine for the priceless object. That he might have a chapel worthy of the purpose, he issued an appeal to all the stone workers in Europe for a design. They flocked to Paris from all countries with their plans. One showed a plan which fascinated the King, for the workman had drawn a marvelous edifice, pure and simple in design, its spire springing toward heaven with that elasticity of elevation peculiar to true Gothic. The work was begun, but the architect refused to give his name, and not only shunned his fellow men but

seemed to nurse some secret woe in mystery and silence. When the chapel was finished he disappeared in a monastery and only later did the world discover that his plan had been stolen from another by violence. It is of course only a legend, with the fault, common to many, of being an old familiar friend. A variation is written on St. Owen at Rothen, and it is also told of Dædalus and his nephew Talus of ancient Athens.

Apart from coronation ceremonies, there have been strange and curious incidents enacted within the chapel. In 1791 the place was converted into a clubhouse by the Revolutionists. It afterward became a flour store, and the sides were lined with shelves, which seriously injured the gilding, the carving, and the windows. In the Communist outbreak of 1871 the chapel narrowly escaped destruction when the Law Courts adjoining were set on fire. But the flames did not touch what is the city's most beautiful landmark of the past. Its loss, after all the centuries of preservation, by fire from the marauding enemy, would be an anti-climax indeed.

Notes and Comments

THE Red Cross idea that children should be encouraged to breed white mice in order that they might be handed over to doctors for the purpose of medical research, and which recommended these white mice, particularly, on the grounds that they so endeared themselves to the children, can only be paralleled by a story General Baden-Powell once told at a Boy Scout meeting. There was a boy, he related, who went to bed one night without having done his "kind act." Just as he was beginning to feel rather miserable about it, he heard a mouse in a trap in the room. "What do you think he did?" asked the General, and the audience promptly replied, "Let it out." "Not at all," replied the General, "he hadn't done his kind act: he thought of the cat."

CONCERNING Harlequin—It seems impossible definitely to give any date of Harlequin's first appearance on an English stage. Twelfth Night, 1637, at a masque which took place at the court of Charles I, is one opinion expressed. But there is a line in a play published in 1607, "The Travailes of Three English Brothers," which shows that the harlequinade was not unknown at that date: "Here's an Italian Harlequin come to offer a play to your Lordships." Harlequin figured among the traveling players of the France of the Eleventh Century, and it is not improbable that he crossed the Channel in the wake of William and his knights.

A RECENT decision taken by the Montreal License Commissioners is surely deserving of as wide publicity as can be given to it. This is the fourth year of the greatest war in history. From all quarters comes the insistent demand for economy and for the most whole-hearted devotion of all energies to one common end. This is also, however, let it be remembered, the last year of the saloon in Montreal. They have been faithful and steadfast, these saloons; open, always, in season, and often out of season; always ready to welcome the passer-by and to encourage him to enter; never bored by his presence, but ever more satisfied the longer he stayed. Surely such friends of men should have some consideration shown them! Only base ingratitude would think otherwise! This, at any rate, is evidently the view of the Montreal License Commissioners, as they have granted fifty additional licenses in the city for the year 1918-19.

THE income tax has certainly had many hard things said about it, in its time, on both sides of the Atlantic. And yet, no one, today, would think of raining upon it the scorn displayed by the correspondent of a well-known provincial paper in England just one hundred years ago. Moreover, the paper indorses the view. "A correspondent," it says, "very justly observes that as the infamous income tax has been found so oppressive and degrading to the country, it would be highly necessary for any gentleman soliciting votes for a seat in the ensuing Parliament to be questioned on his honor whether he will promise to vote against a bill, if ever one should be attempted to be brought, to renew that abominable impost."

WHAT appears to be a choice specimen of the workings of that interesting organization, the German Bureau of Enemy Psychology, has just come to light in connection with the publication in America of a book written by a prominent Bolshevik. Having reason to suspect that the publishers bore some subtle but undefined relation to German propaganda work in the United States, a patriotic citizen wrote to the firm for a book. What he ordered, however, was a copy of G. K. Chesterton's "The Man That Was Thursday." What he expected to receive in the way of German literature is beside the question. The work of that clever master of paradox arrived at its destination in due course, at least as far as the binding was concerned. But there G. K. Chesterton ended. The work bound inside the cover was Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra!" The extreme irony of the situation can be fully grasped only when one recalls the brilliant rapier thrusts of "G. K." against the insidious Nietzschean philosophy.

It is distinctly interesting to find "Diarrist," in The Westminster Gazette, remarking that, contrary to the expectations of grumblers at home, soldiers on leave are either indifferent or just amused at queues, and food shortage talk generally. None of that "keen resentment" which the Government was told it might expect from fathers, brothers, and husbands returning from the front. Rather does Tommy find food conditions an occasion for the exercise of his humor. A man in full kit going back to the front, apologized to his fellow passengers in a tube lift for the room he was taking, saying, "Fact is, these rations o' yours 'as made me that fat since I've been on leave!" When one thinks of it dispassionately, how could mere shortage seem anything but a peccadillo to the men who cheerfully face, day after day, the utmost risks and severities of war?